

Cancer in Montana

2000–2004

Montana Central Tumor Registry
Annual Report



January 2007
Helena, Montana

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



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STATE OF MONTANA

www.dphhs.mt.gov

January 2007

Dear Colleagues and Citizens,

The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) is pleased to provide you the Cancer in Montana – 2000-2004 – Annual Report. The report presents cancer incidence and mortality rates for seventeen specific cancer types for Montana, cancer incidence for each county, stage at diagnosis, risks and associated factors, age-specific incidence rates, and ten-year incidence trends.

This publication was made possible through the generous commitment and cooperation among Montana hospitals, cancer registrars, physicians, pathologists, the Montana Office of Vital Statistics, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR). The Montana Cancer Registrars' Association is acknowledged for supporting the Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) and helping to provide vital training to Montana's cancer registrars.

The MCTR is an integral component of Montana's Comprehensive Cancer Control plan. The Montana Cancer Control Coalition (MTCCC) took root in October 2003 when many people came together to identify priority issues for cancer control in Montana. Briefly, the MTCCC's mission is:

- To reduce cancer incidence, morbidity, and mortality in Montana,
- To develop, implement, promote, and advocate for statewide cancer control, and
- To ensure quality of life for all affected by cancer.

To find more information about the MTCCC, the plan, and to access the Cancer in Montana – 2000-2004 – Annual Report, visit www.cancer.mt.gov.

If you are interested in national statistics, the CDC and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) have recently published a report entitled U.S. Cancer Statistics: 2002 Incidence. This document provides nationwide statistics for monitoring, planning and evaluating cancer control programs, and conducting research. It also provides state-specific and regional level data for cancer cases diagnosed in 2002. This report is at: <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/index.htm>.

We hope that you will find this report beneficial to your occupation. If you have any questions or need more information please contact Debbi Lemons by e-mail at dlemons@mt.gov or by phone at (406) 444-6786.

Sincerely,

Joan Miles
DPHHS Director

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Cancer in Montana 2000-2004

An Annual Report of the
Montana Central Tumor Registry

January 2007

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) is a statewide cancer database because of many contributors in Montana. This report would not be possible without the efforts of the MCTR staff and the personnel at all reporting facilities that diagnose or treat patients with reportable cancers in Montana. The MCTR receives cancer and other tumor reports from many sources: hospitals, radiation treatment centers, physicians, pathology laboratories, the Montana Office of Vital Statistics, and other states where Montana residents go for diagnosis or treatment. Their contribution and cooperation is acknowledged and sincerely appreciated.

Bruce Schwartz and David Fulgham, Statisticians in the Office of Vital Statistics, are acknowledged for their contribution of Montana mortality data. Mortality data for 2000 - 2004 were provided and used to calculate Montana mortality rates.

Carol Ballew, PhD, provided information on the Risk and Associated Factors for each cancer site. Dr. Ballew is an epidemiologist with the Cancer Control and Tobacco Prevention sections in the Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Bureau.

Tim Metcalfe is acknowledged for providing the maps for each cancer site. Mr. Metcalfe is a Geographic Information System Programmer/Analyst with the Natural Resource Information System.

The MCTR would also like to acknowledge its funding sources. The MCTR is funded in part by the Montana State General Fund and in part by the Centers for Disease Control - National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) under Cooperative Agreement U55/CCU821883-05.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) maintains a data-management system on the diagnosis, treatment and outcome of cancer and other reportable tumors in Montana, and has been collecting data continuously since 1979. The cancer data that are collected are the primary source of information regarding cancer in Montana. In 1995, the MCTR began a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under the National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) to begin enhancement of the registry. The enhancements were to improve data collection, data quality, and data use.

Cancer and tumor cases are identified and collected from hospitals, pathology laboratories, radiation treatment centers, and death certificates in Montana. Physicians are not yet independently reporting cancer cases to the MCTR, but they do provide follow-up information on patients' treatment and vital status and information regarding cancer deaths. About 55 hospitals, 4 cancer centers accredited by the American College of Surgeons (ACoS), 1 Veterans Administration Hospital, 4 independent pathology laboratories, and 26 out-of-state central cancer registries report cancer incident cases. The MCTR documents approximately 5,000 new cancer cases a year. Since 1990, reporting has been about 95 percent complete. However, a few hospitals have not reported completely and, therefore, some county rates may reflect a lower incidence.

This annual report represents a synthesis of cancer incidence for the entire state, as well as for each of the 56 Montana counties, for cancers diagnosed in 2000 through 2004. Data were aggregated over the five-year period to provide some stability to the rates presented in this report. Since Montana has a small population, the number of incident cases in a single year is relatively small. Consequently, yearly cancer incidence rates are subject to substantial variation.

Heart disease was the leading cause of death in Montana during 2000-2004, but cancer was the leading cause of death in Montana in the year 2004. It resulted in 1,858 deaths in 2004 while heart disease resulted in 1,834 deaths. Cancer caused 9,410 deaths from 2000 through 2004. There were 23,772 cases of invasive cancer (all cancer sites combined), 3,316 in-situ cases, 75 cases of uncertain behavior, and 404 benign tumors diagnosed in Montana during the same five-year time period.

Age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates are used so that areas that have different age distributions can be compared. Incidence and mortality rates are standardized using the 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. County rates can then be compared to state rates, and state rates can be compared to other states or national rates.

The age-adjusted cancer mortality rate for all cancer sites combined was 187.2 per 100,000; while the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate was 478.6 per 100,000. The Montana cancer mortality and incidence rates were slightly less than the estimated national rates of 194.5 deaths per 100,000 and 471.3 cases diagnosed per 100,000. (Note that these incidence and mortality rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 standard million population¹. These rates are not comparable to rates presented in reports that were age-adjusted to the 1970 standard million population.)

¹ See Appendix B, page 55. See also R. N. Anderson and H. M. Rosenberg, Age Standardization of Death Rates: Implementation of the Year 2000 Standard. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol 47, no. 3. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1998.

When cancers were grouped according to selected anatomical site for analysis, the four most common types of invasive cancer reported among Montana residents during 2000 through 2004 were prostate, lung, breast, and colorectum. Together, these four types of cancer accounted for almost 60% of all incident cases, excluding cancers of unknown origin, over the five-year period. Sixteen types of invasive cancer accounted for 90% of diagnosed cases. This report provides detailed summaries of incidence, mortality, and ten-year incidence trends for the 16 most common cancers and for all cancer sites combined. In addition, a summary of cervical cancer is provided, since early detection efforts diagnose a large number of cases prior to invasion of surrounding tissues. The remaining types of cancer individually accounted for less than 1.15% of diagnosed cases. Tabularized data on the numbers of cancer cases diagnosed from 2000 through 2004 for all invasive cancers are provided in appendices A, F, and G.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is the term applied to all malignant tumors characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States and in Montana. In the years from 2000 through 2004, the various forms of cancer caused 9,410 deaths among Montana residents. The MCTR collects data on all cancer patients who are residents of Montana or residents of other states who are diagnosed and/or treated for cancer in Montana.

This report provides detailed summaries for 17 forms of cancer, accounting for more than 90% of incident cases in Montana from 2000 through 2004. The summaries include age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates, age-adjusted incidence rates by county, age-specific incidence rates by sex, stage at diagnosis, and 10-year incidence trends for Montana. A table of Montana county populations (Appendix B) is provided to assist with the interpretation of county incidence rates. Tables of incident cases by anatomical site, county, sex, and race are found in Appendices D, E, F, and G.

REGISTRY OVERVIEW

Purpose of the Montana Central Tumor Registry

The Montana Central Tumor Registry (MCTR) is a central state registry of all cancers diagnosed and/or treated in Montana. The MCTR uses a computer data system designed for the collection, storage, management, and analysis of the data collected and maintained.

Central cancer registries are organizations that collect, store, analyze, and interpret cancer data on people who are diagnosed and/or treated for cancer in population-based areas. The primary objective of the MCTR is to analyze the incidence, mortality, survival, and the changing frequency of cancer in Montana residents. Analysis is possible with complete, timely and quality data reporting.

Follow-up is conducted yearly on patients registered on the MCTR and is a necessary part of adequate care for cancer patients. It also provides valuable data for cancer end-results research. Follow-up insures continued medical surveillance and assures that cancer patients continue to see a physician for examination at least once a year. Meaningful end-result reporting can only be accomplished when a follow-up program is highly successful.

A central registry allows a hospital and its physicians to compare their cancer patient experiences and outcomes in managing certain types of cancer with results experienced elsewhere in the state.

History of the Montana Central Tumor Registry

The MCTR has had a long, but sporadic, history. A number of Montana physicians, medical record personnel, and other organizations have contributed to the database that exists today.

The first effort at a Montana Tumor Registry began in the 1950s. It was called the Mary Swift Tumor Clinic in Butte, MT and it was funded by a legacy donation. This registry contained mostly Butte residents and was under operation until 1983. Some of those patients are still registered on the MCTR today.

In 1970, the Montana Medical Education and Research Foundation, Mountain States Regional Medical Program, established a Central Tumor Registry. It existed only for 18 months. This was phased out after the federal government discontinued funding the program. These data were never used.

Five years later, in 1975, the Montana Foundation for Medical Care attempted to re-establish the Tumor Registry, which only lasted another 18 months. This attempt failed not by choice of the participating hospitals, but because federal funds were once again eliminated. At that time, there were 33 hospitals voluntarily participating in the program. Again, these data were never used.

In 1979, the Montana Legislature approved funding for the Montana Central Tumor Registry for two years. It was under the direction of the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (DHES). Although the hospitals were concerned about the possible collapse of funding again, the program won the confidence of 46 hospitals that were willing to contribute their cancer data in order to provide uniform statewide cancer reporting. The DHES' goal was to study cancer treatment and prevention and to collect follow-up information.

Based largely on the favorable experience reported to it, the 1981 Montana Legislature continued funding the MCTR and made cancer a reportable disease, requiring all hospitals in the state to report their cancer cases.

The 1983 Montana Legislature approved House Bill 113, which provided for cancer reporting by independent clinical laboratories in addition to hospitals. This was important in helping the MCTR obtain more complete, reliable statistics and in furthering the objective of a valid population-based cancer registry for the state.

The 1997 Montana Legislature approved House Bill 370, which provided for cancer reporting from physicians or other health care practitioners who diagnose and/or treat patients without referring them to a hospital. The purpose of this addition to the law was to obtain even more complete cancer reporting. Currently, physicians provide diagnostic and treatment information on cases queried by the MCTR but are not yet reporting independently to the MCTR.

Data Collection

The MCTR collects data on all cancer patients who are residents of Montana or residents of other states who are diagnosed and/or treated for cancer in Montana. The MCTR has many interstate exchange agreements with other states where Montana residents may go for diagnosis or treatment of cancer and is able to collect data from those states. Residents of other states are not included in this report. As of December 2006, there were over 120,000 cases registered on the MCTR.

Reportable Cancer Cases

According to the Administrative Rules of Montana (16.32.501), the following tumors are to be submitted for reporting. Hospitals are required to submit reportable cancer cases to the MCTR within six months after the patient's discharge date. The list is based on cases that are categorized as malignant or in-situ by the *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology*, Third Edition (ICD-O-3):

A. All malignant neoplasms (including in-situ)

EXCEPTION: Basal Cell Carcinoma or Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the skin.

NOTE: BCC and SCC of the labia, vagina, vulva, clitoris, penis, scrotum, prepuce, and anus must be included. Carcinoma in-situ of the cervix (CIS), intraepithelial neoplasia grade III (8077/2) of the cervix (CIN III), prostate (PIN III), vulva (VIN III), vagina (VAIN III), and anus (AIN III) are required by the MCTR because of their in-situ classification.

B. All benign tumors of the brain

INCLUDES: meninges, brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of the CNS, pituitary gland, craniopharyngeal duct, and pineal gland

C. All carcinoid tumors (malignant, benign, and NOS)

D. Ambiguous Terms

Terms that constitute diagnoses that are not histologically confirmed

Reportable

probable, suspect
suspicious, apparent
compatible with
consistent with
most likely

Not Reportable

approaching, worrisome
equivocal, very close to
questionable
possible
suggests

Confidentiality of Cancer Information

Confidentiality is of vital importance; the privacy of patients, physicians, and hospitals is strictly maintained.

All data concerning cancer patients are held in strict confidence by the MCTR. Confidentiality is an issue of increasing concern to cancer registries. The policy of the MCTR prohibits release of any patient-identifying information to third parties. Data are released only in statistically summarized form so that individual patients, hospitals, or physicians cannot be identified. Furthermore, statistically summarized information is released only to individuals or organizations that are qualified to perform and interpret data analyses and who employ safeguards against any unauthorized disclosure.

Activities of the Montana Central Tumor Registry

1. Provide centralized cancer surveillance in Montana.
 - a. Receive reports of cancer cases and incorporate the information into a statewide electronic database composed of cancer incidence, treatment, follow-up and mortality data on Montana residents and non-residents diagnosed and/or treated in Montana.
 - b. Monitor cancer reporting by applying quality assurance/control standards to all data.
 - c. Provide data on a county, state, or national level.
 - d. Maintain and ensure the security of the cancer database.
 - e. Document and provide data on cancer occurrence, distribution, and therapy in Montana. Document any unusual patterns of cancer cases in a community either in incidence, changing patterns, or results of therapy over time. Monitor cancer incidence in possible association with known or suspected carcinogens.
 - f. Calculate and interpret statistics on occurrence, stage at diagnosis, treatment, and survival by primary site of the cancer and by geographic and demographic variables.
2. Assist each hospital, clinic, or physician in cancer care delivery by providing summary statistics on their own patient's treatment and survival results.
3. Facilitate annual, lifetime follow-up for each cancer patient and early detection of metastatic disease, second primary cancers, and some cancer recurrences by sending yearly patient follow-up reminders to physicians.
4. Provide support and services to participating hospital cancer registries.
 - a. Assist in establishing and maintaining hospital-based tumor registries. Educate professionals about cancer reporting and supply necessary forms. Conduct tumor registrar training and continuing education.
 - b. Assist hospital tumor registrars in interpretation and use of MCTR registry maintenance and statistical reports.
5. Define areas for further education and research.

Quality Assurance of Data Collected

Accuracy and consistency are essential in tumor registry reporting. The MCTR performs quality control review on all abstracts and follow-ups received. Procedures for review include visual review, computerized data edits, and hospital or physician queries.

The MCTR will perform quality assurance tasks upon receipt of abstracts from each reporting institution. Periodic review procedures also include re-abstracting of cases and casefinding studies. The reporting facility is required to resolve incomplete, incorrect, or inconsistent data upon MCTR query.

Reporting Completeness

Since 1995, cancer reporting has been about 95 percent complete. Estimated new cases are calculated using an incidence-to-mortality ratio. A few hospitals have not reported completely, so county rates may reflect lower incidence than has actually occurred.

TECHNICAL NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

Incidence and Mortality Summaries

Data on incidence and mortality are, in part, dependent on population size. Consequently, the numbers of cancer cases and cancer deaths are standardized as rates (i.e., the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 people). These rates are age-adjusted to a standard population (the 2000 U.S. standard million population) to minimize the effect of variation in age distributions between populations (e.g., between counties or between Montana and the national population)². The U.S. Census Bureau provides population data for Montana that are used to compute Montana incidence and mortality rates, county incidence rates, and age-specific incidence rates.

Incidence rate: The cancer incidence rate is the number of new cases diagnosed during the specified time period per 100,000 people (using the sum population over the time period in the denominator). Montana cancer incidence rates are provided for the time period 2000 through 2004, while the time period for U.S. cancer incidence rates is 1999 through 2003. All incidence rates are standardized to the 2000 U.S. Standard Million Population by the direct method. All incidence rates are calculated for invasive cancers only except for bladder, which are calculated for invasive and in-situ cancers. Basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma of the skin were excluded.

Mortality rate: The cancer mortality rate is the number of deaths due to cancer occurring in the population during the specified time period per 100,000 people (using the sum population over the time period in the denominator). The time period for Montana cancer mortality rates is 2000 through 2004 and U.S. mortality rates are 2000 through 2003. The U.S. mortality data were provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). All mortality rates are standardized to the 2000 U.S. Standard Million Population by the direct method.

Note of caution: County cancer incidence and mortality rates should be viewed in consideration of county population size (Appendix B) and the number of cancer cases per county (Appendices F and G). (Also, see section on data limitations below).

Age-specific Incidence Rates

Montana age-specific rates are calculated for five-year age groupings by dividing the number of cases by the total five-year population of that age group and are expressed as a rate per 100,000 people. Age-specific incidence rates are calculated for invasive cancers only except for bladder, which are calculated for invasive and in-situ cancers.

² Klein, R. J., Schoenborn, C. A. Age-adjustment Using the 2000 Projected U.S. Population. Health People statistical Notes, no. 20. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, January 2001.

Stage at Diagnosis

The staging of cancers is based on the extent of disease, its extent of spread to surrounding tissue and/or regional lymph nodes, and the presence or absence of distant metastases. The stages in order of increasing spread are in-situ, localized, regional, and distant. The MCTR data contain the stage of diagnosis coded according to the *SEER Summary Staging Manual 2000* guidelines for cases diagnosed 2000-2003. Cases diagnosed in 2004 are coded according to the *AJCC Collaborative Staging System* version 01.03.00.

<u>In-situ</u>	A neoplasm that fulfills all the microscopic criteria for a malignancy but does not invade or penetrate surrounding tissue. It is non-invasive.
<u>Localized</u>	An invasive neoplasm confined entirely to the organ of origin.
<u>Regional</u>	A neoplasm that has extended beyond the limits of the organ of origin directly into the surrounding organs or tissues; into regional lymph nodes; or both direct extension and regional lymph node involvement.
<u>Distant</u>	A neoplasm that has spread to parts of the body remote from the primary tumor, either by direct extension or by discontinuous metastasis.
<u>Unstaged</u>	Information is not sufficient to assign a stage.

Frequency distributions of cases according to their stage at diagnosis are provided in the detailed summaries of all cancer sites combined and the 17 most common cancers.

95% Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals (95%) are provided with the ten-year trend graphs and age-adjusted incidence rates (Appendix A) for Montana. The confidence intervals provide information regarding the reliability of the estimates. There is a 95% probability that the confidence interval surrounding (i.e., above and below) the estimated value actually includes the true value for the population.

Risk Factors

Risk factors are listed in the site-specific cancer summaries for the 17 most common cancers and all cancer sites combined. These listings briefly summarize information from a few selected references. Cancers are complex diseases, most of which have multiple factors contributing to their development. The risk factors presented in this report are not intended to represent a definitive and comprehensive list; rather they are a starting point for the interested reader. Risk factors may change with continuing research.

Data Limitations

Montana is a sparsely populated state, with a total estimated population of 902,195 in the year 2000 and a population density of approximately 6 per square mile. County population sizes range from 493 in Petroleum County to 129,352 in Yellowstone County. (See Appendix B).

Because of the low population numbers and relative rarity of some forms of cancer, the numbers of cancer cases and cancer deaths can be very low. Small numbers are particularly problematic when data are grouped by county, sex, or age. Aggregating data over a five-year period helps to offset the instability, but does not eliminate it. Caution must be exercised when examining incidence rates by county and incidences of relatively rare cancers. The size of county populations should be taken into consideration when examining incidence rates among counties. Absolute numbers of incident cases per county are presented in Appendices F and G and a table of county populations is found in Appendix B. Also, please refer to Appendix A, which reports county incidence rates with associated 95% confidence intervals.

National Rates

Incidence and mortality rates from the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program were used as estimates of U.S. rates for comparison to Montana rates. SEER data are gathered from 11 geographic areas of the U.S. These geographic areas are considered by SEER to be "reasonably representative subsets of the United States Population."³

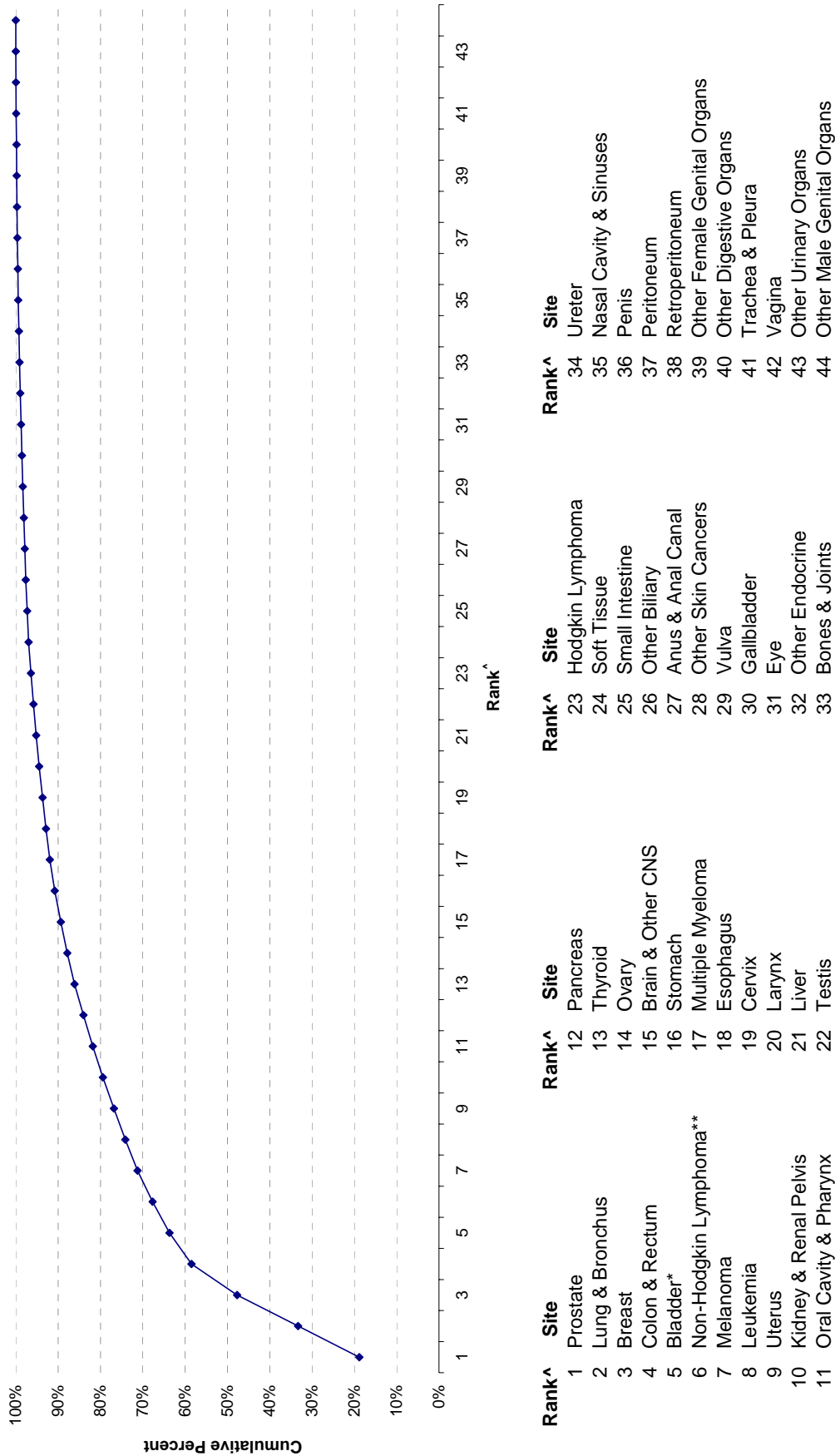
³ <http://seer.cancer.gov>

THE MOST COMMON CANCERS

From 2000 through 2004, a total of 27,567 tumor cases were documented by MCTR, including invasive and in-situ cancers, benign tumors, and tumors of uncertain behavior. Invasive cancers accounted for 23,772 cases, while carcinoma in-situ accounted for 3,316 cases. Cancers were reported for 44 primary anatomical sites. However, in 910 cases the origin (primary site) of the cancer was unknown or not clearly defined.

When invasive cancers of known origin were grouped by selected anatomical site for analysis, 16 sites accounted for 90% of cases (Figure 1). The four most common types of cancer reported among Montana residents during 2000 through 2004 were prostate (19%), lung (15%), breast (14%), and colorectal (11%). The percent of cases accounted for by site declines substantially following the four most common sites. For example, bladder ranked fifth, yet accounted for about five percent of invasive cancers. Primary cancer site ranking is tabulated in Appendix E.

Detailed summaries of incidence, mortality, stage at diagnosis, county incidence rates, age-specific rates, and 10-year incidence trends are provided for the 16 most common cancers (accounting for 90% of incident cases) and for all cancer sites combined. In addition, a detailed summary is included for cancer of the uterine cervix (ranked 19th). Many cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed at an in-situ stage (985 cases) due to extensive screening efforts, without which these cases likely would have become invasive. The remaining cancer sites individually accounted for less than 1% of diagnosed cases. Tabularized data on the numbers of cancer cases diagnosed from 2000 through 2004 are provided in Appendices D through G.

Figure 1. Ranked Cumulative Percent of Invasive Cancers by Anatomical Site[#], Montana 2000-2004

[#] See site groupings in Appendix E.

[^] Sites were ranked in descending order according to their respective percentage of the total number of invasive cancer cases. Then cumulative percentages were computed and graphed. To read this graph, examine the y-axis, for example 50%, and drop an imaginary line down to the x-axis, in this case rank number 3. This tells you that three cancer sites (prostate, lung & bronchus, and breast) account for 50% of invasive cancer cases, according to this grouping. Similarly, eight sites account for approximately 75% of all cases.

* Bladder cases include invasive and in-situ behaviors.

** Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkin Lymphoma are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).

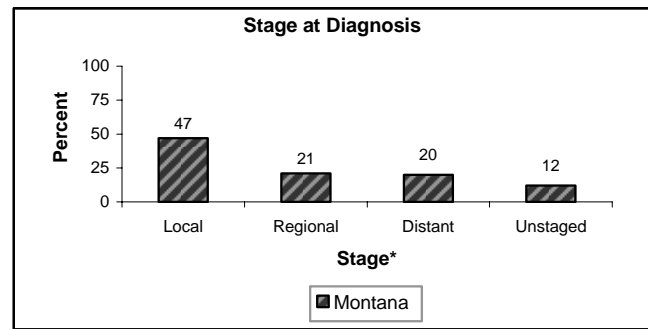
SUMMARIES FOR SPECIFIC CANCERS

All Cancers
Bladder
Brain & Other Nervous System
Breast (female)
Cervix
Colon & Rectum
Kidney & Renal Pelvis
Leukemia
Lung
Melanoma of the Skin
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
Oral Cavity & Pharynx
Ovary
Pancreas
Prostate
Stomach
Thyroid
Uterus

All Cancers

Incidence and Mortality Summary^a

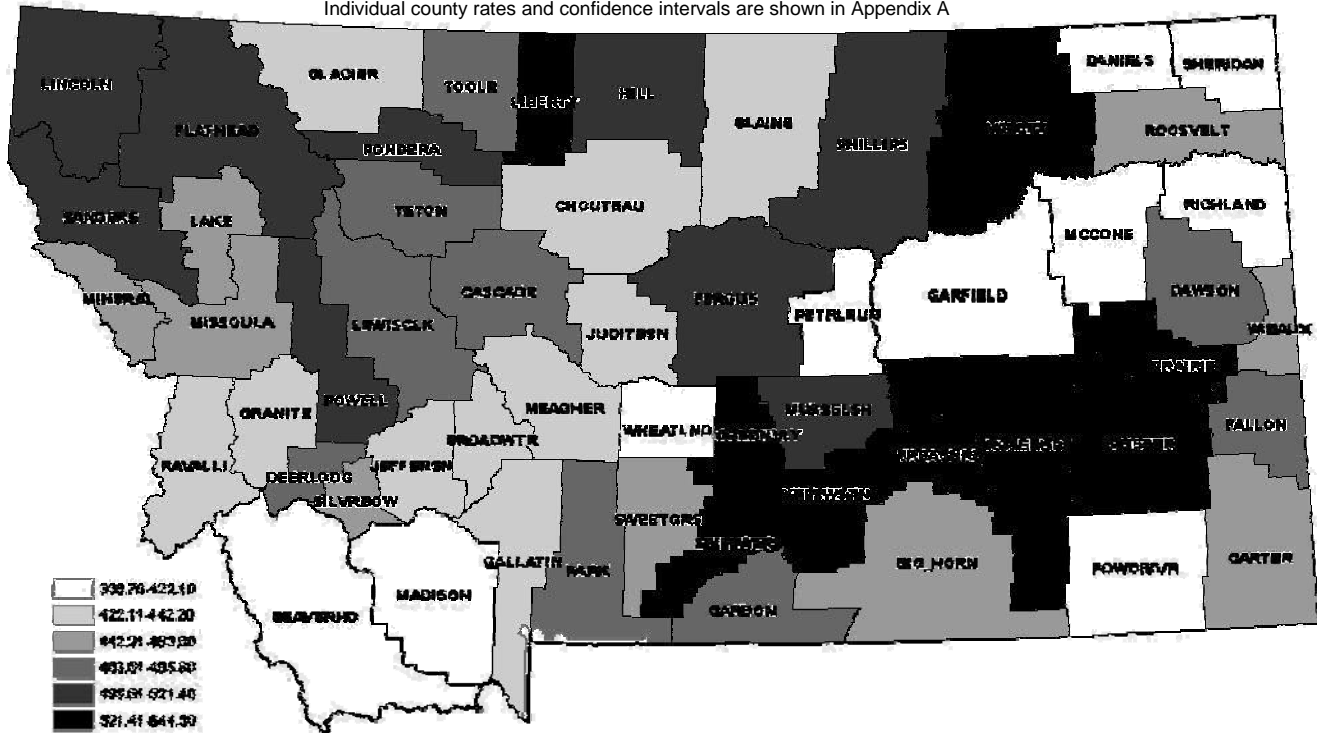
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate^b	565.0	412.3	478.6	558.1	412.0	471.3
Mortality Rate^b	225.7	160.6	187.2	241.5	163.5	194.5
Number of cases:	Montana only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	12,766	11,006	23,772			
In-Situ	1,053	2,263	3,316			
Uncertain	26	49	75			
Benign	134	270	404			



* U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are unavailable.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: As we age, we are more likely to develop cancer. Cancer is most often found in people over the age of 60.

Sex: Looking at all cancers combined, men are more likely to be diagnosed with a cancer than women.

Race: Looking at all cancers, African Americans are more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than people of other races.

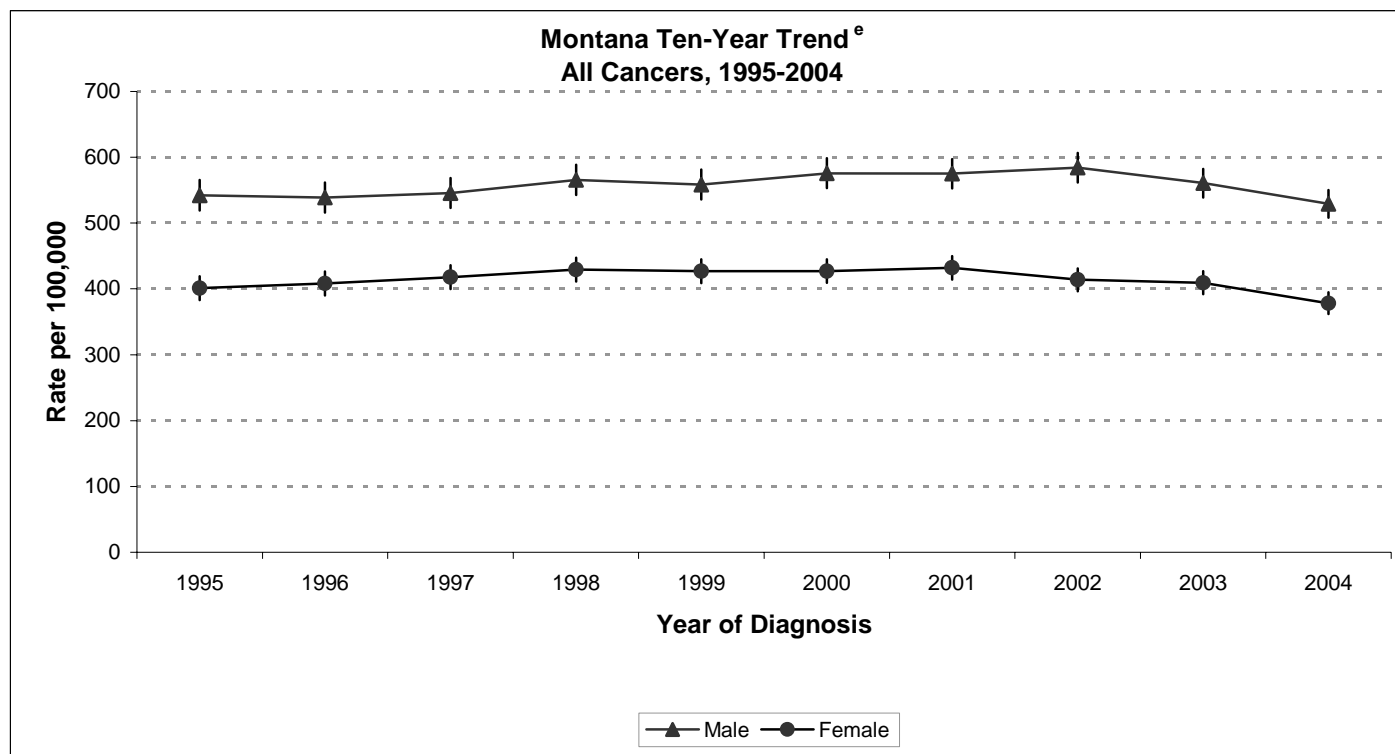
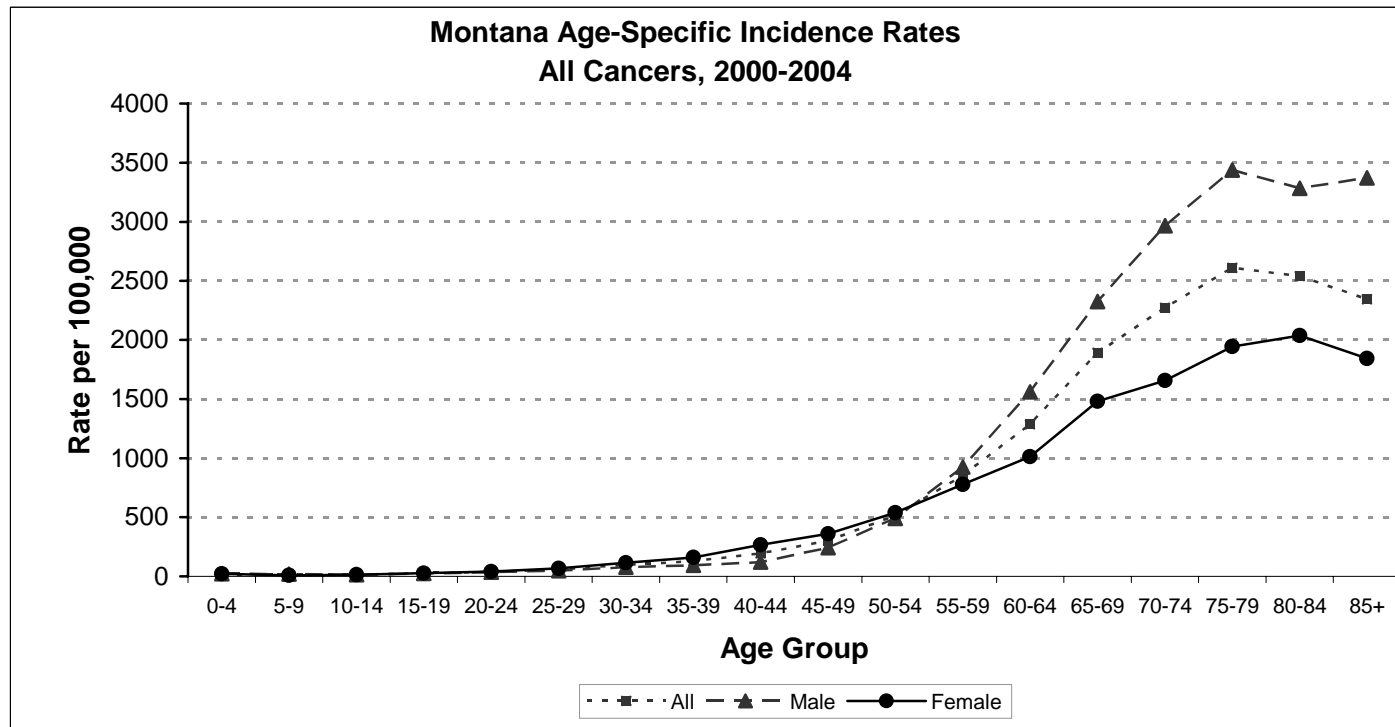
Family history and genetics: Many kinds of cancer tend to recur in families, and a family history of cancer in a near relative is a risk factor for developing that kind of cancer. However, it is often not clear whether familial aggregation of cancer is due to shared environments, shared genetic predispositions, or both. Some cancers are associated with specific genetic conditions or mutations, but these account for a very small proportion of cancers. More than 90% of all cancers are sporadic, that is, not due to an inherited genetic susceptibility.

Prevention: Healthy lifestyles can substantially reduce the risk of cancer. The risk of developing many kinds of cancer increases with smoking, obesity, high-fat and low-fiber diets, and a sedentary lifestyle. In addition, screening and early detection can find cancers or precursor lesions at an early stage, when they are the most treatable.

^a Rates include all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

All Cancers



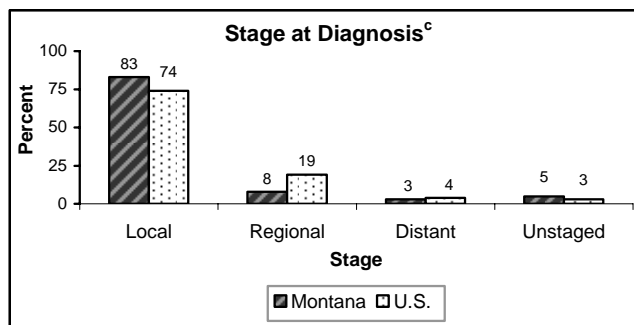
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Bladder

Incidence and Mortality Summary^a

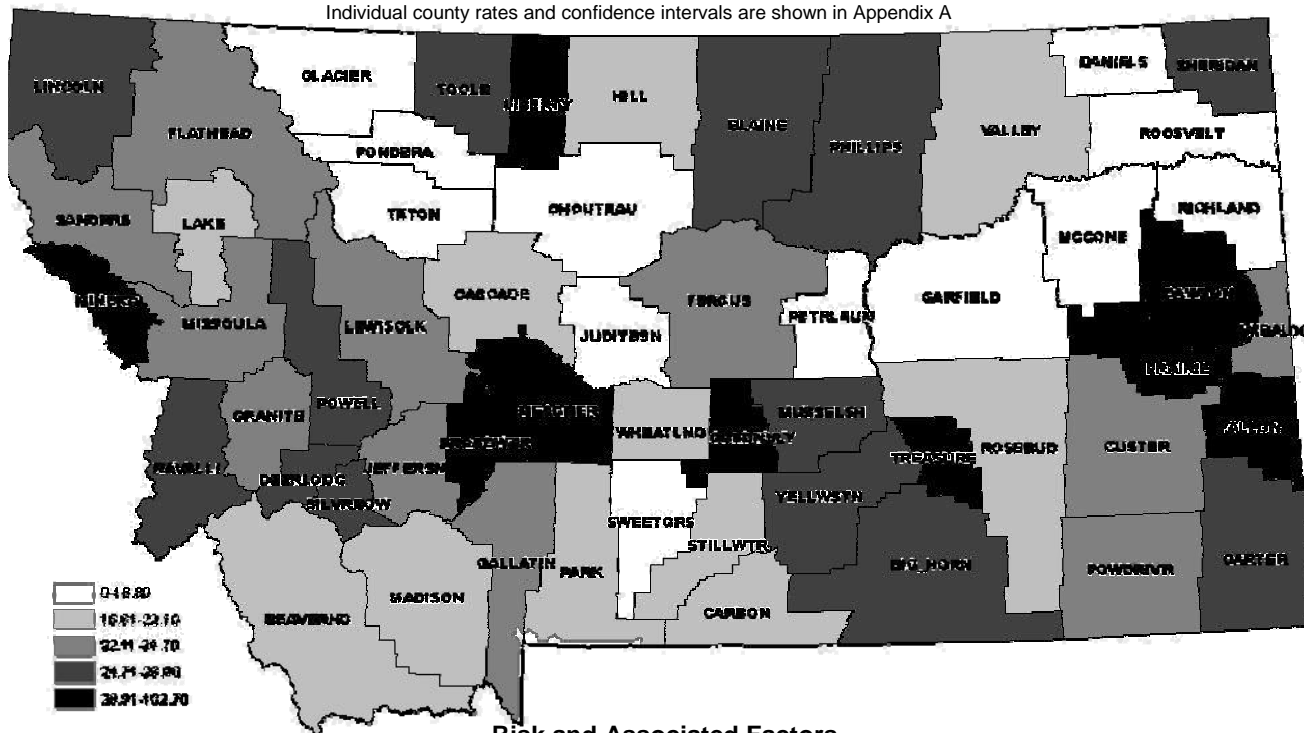
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate^b	41.7	9.7	23.8	37.0	9.3	20.9
Mortality Rate^b	8.4	2.4	4.9	7.5	2.3	4.3
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	488	155	643			
In-Situ	438	112	550			
Uncertain	0	0	0			
Benign	0	0	0			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^a

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Bladder cancer is uncommon in people under 60.

Sex: Men are four times more likely than women to be diagnosed with bladder cancer.

Race: Whites develop bladder cancer twice as often as African Americans and Hispanics.

Smoking: Smoking is the most important risk factor for bladder cancer. People who smoke are two to three times more likely to develop bladder cancer than non-smokers. Not smoking is the most effective way to reduce the risk of bladder cancer.

Occupation: Workers in the rubber, chemical, and leather industries are at risk of getting bladder cancer from carcinogens in their workplace. Other workers with an increased risk include hairdressers, machinists, metal workers, printers, painters, textile workers, and truck drivers.

Environment: Exposure to high levels of arsenic increases the risk of bladder cancer. The US Environmental Protection Agency has set the Maximum Contamination Level for arsenic in drinking water at 10 ppb. Some areas of Montana have naturally-occurring high levels of arsenic. Individuals with private wells may want to have their water tested for arsenic and other contaminants.

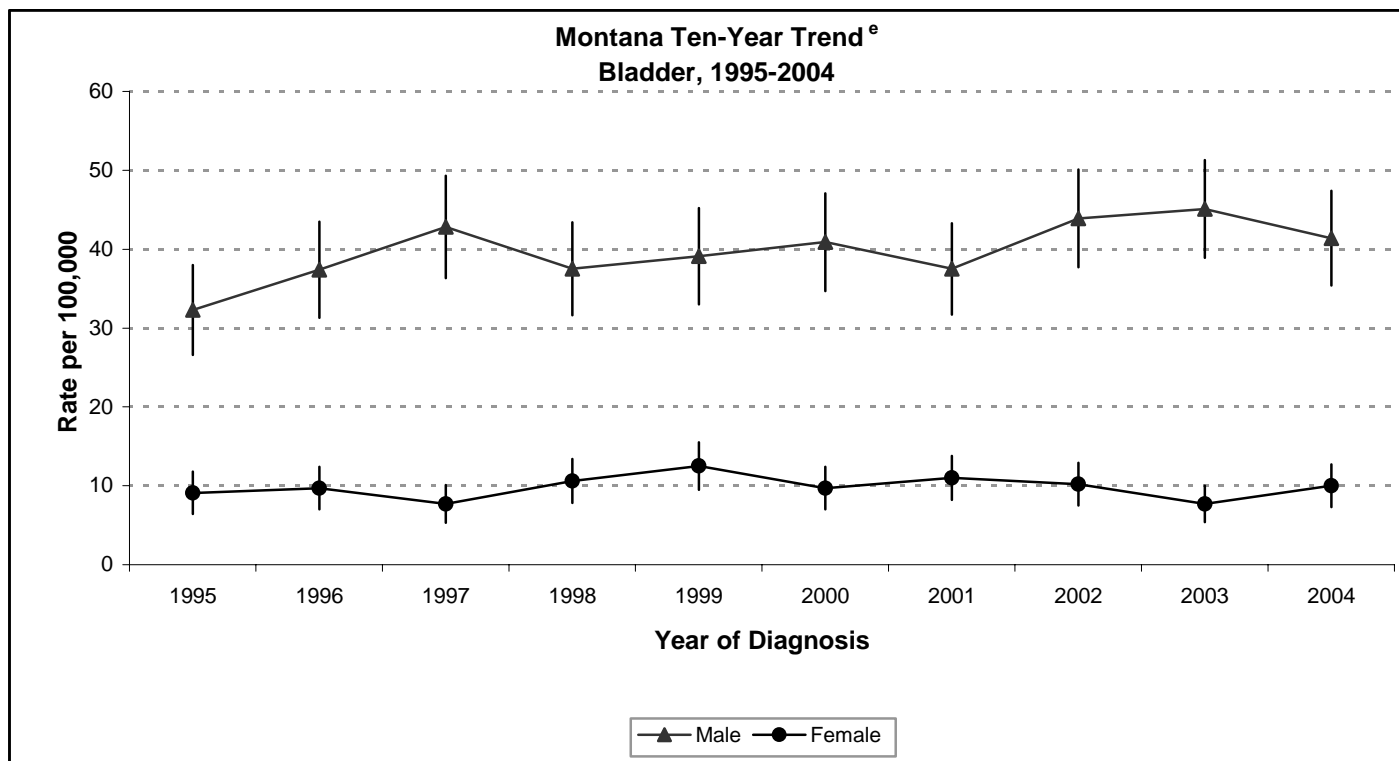
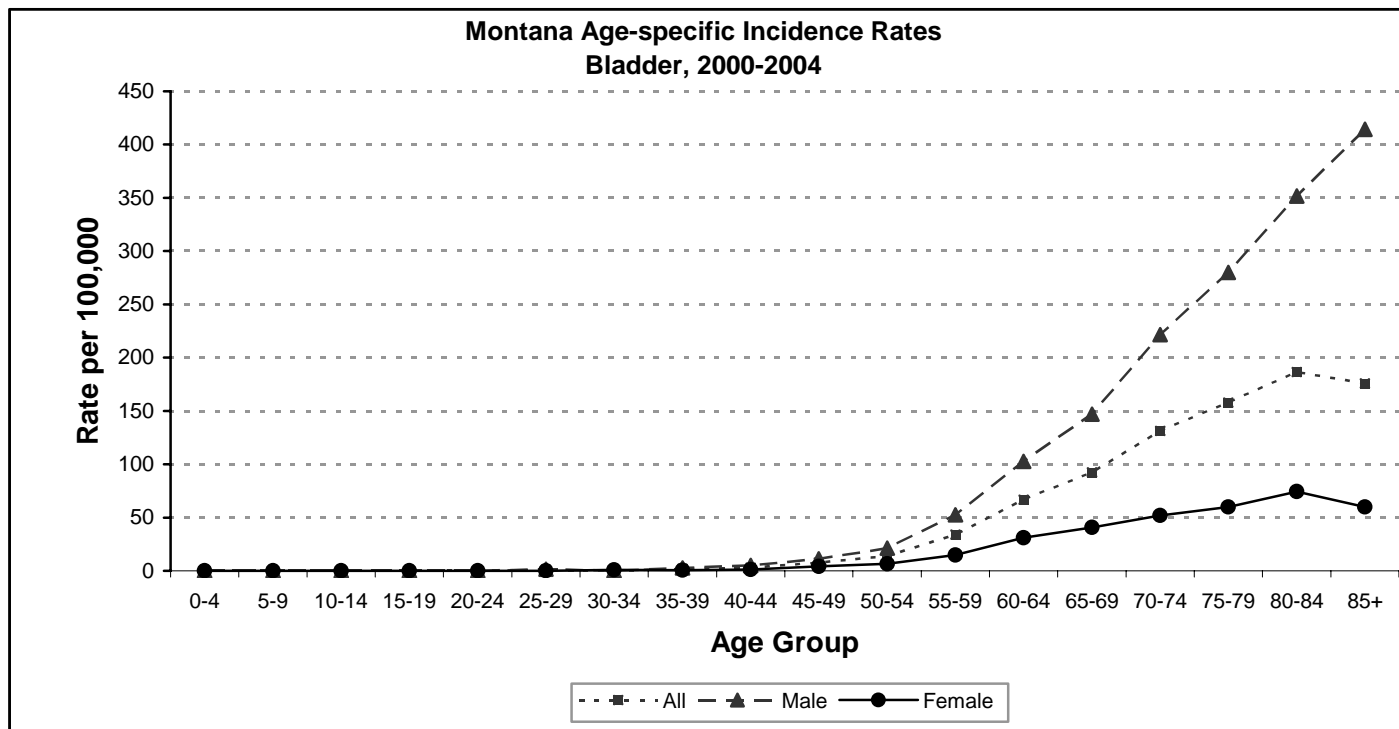
Family History: People with family members who have bladder cancer are more likely to develop bladder cancer themselves.

^a Rates include all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

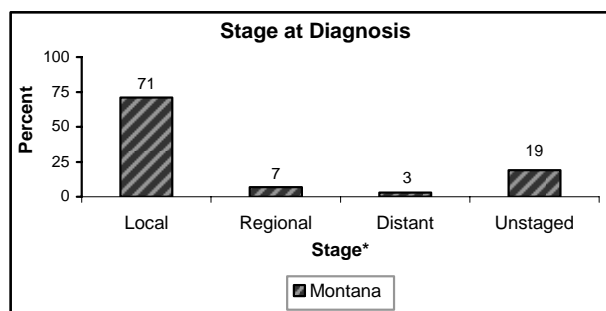
Bladder



^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Brain & Other Nervous System

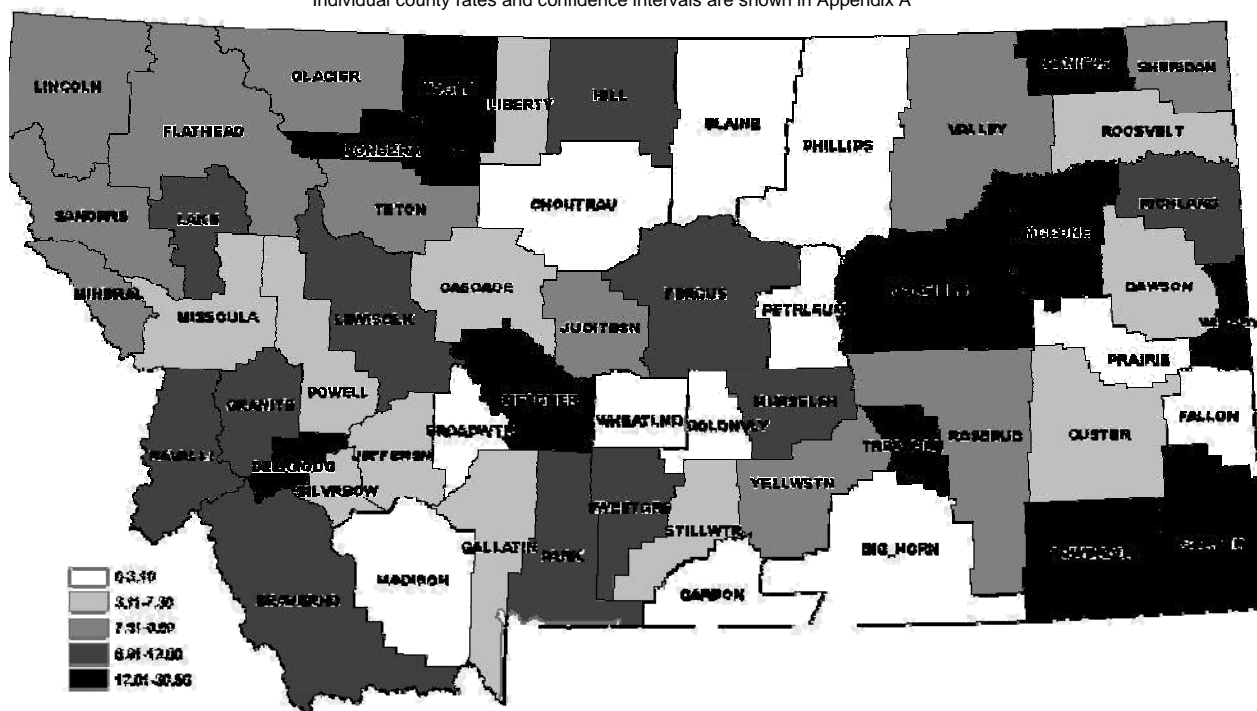
Incidence and Mortality Summary ^a						
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	9.1	5.5	7.3	7.6	5.4	6.4
Mortality Rate ^b	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.5	3.6	4.5
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	209	141	350			
In-Situ	0	0	0			
Uncertain	15	17	32			
Benign	88	209	297			



* U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are unavailable.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: For both males and females, there is a slight elevation in the incidence of brain tumors in childhood and the early teens, then a decline until the mid twenties. Incidence rates increase from the mid-twenties and peak around age 70. Although most cancers are rare in childhood, brain cancer is the second most common cancer among children after leukemia. Most childhood brain cancers occur in children under 10.

Sex: Most types of brain tumors are more common among men than women.

Race: Brain tumors are more common among white people than people of other races.

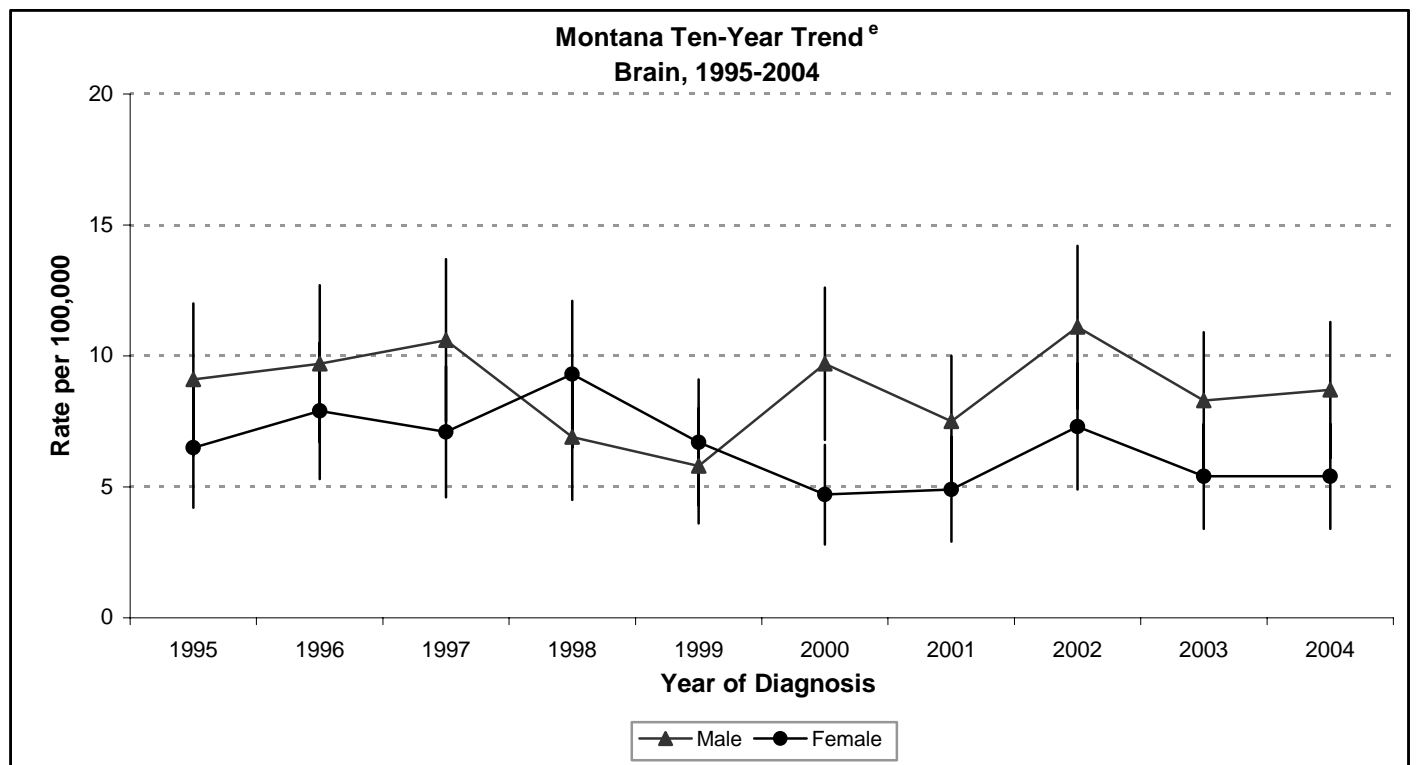
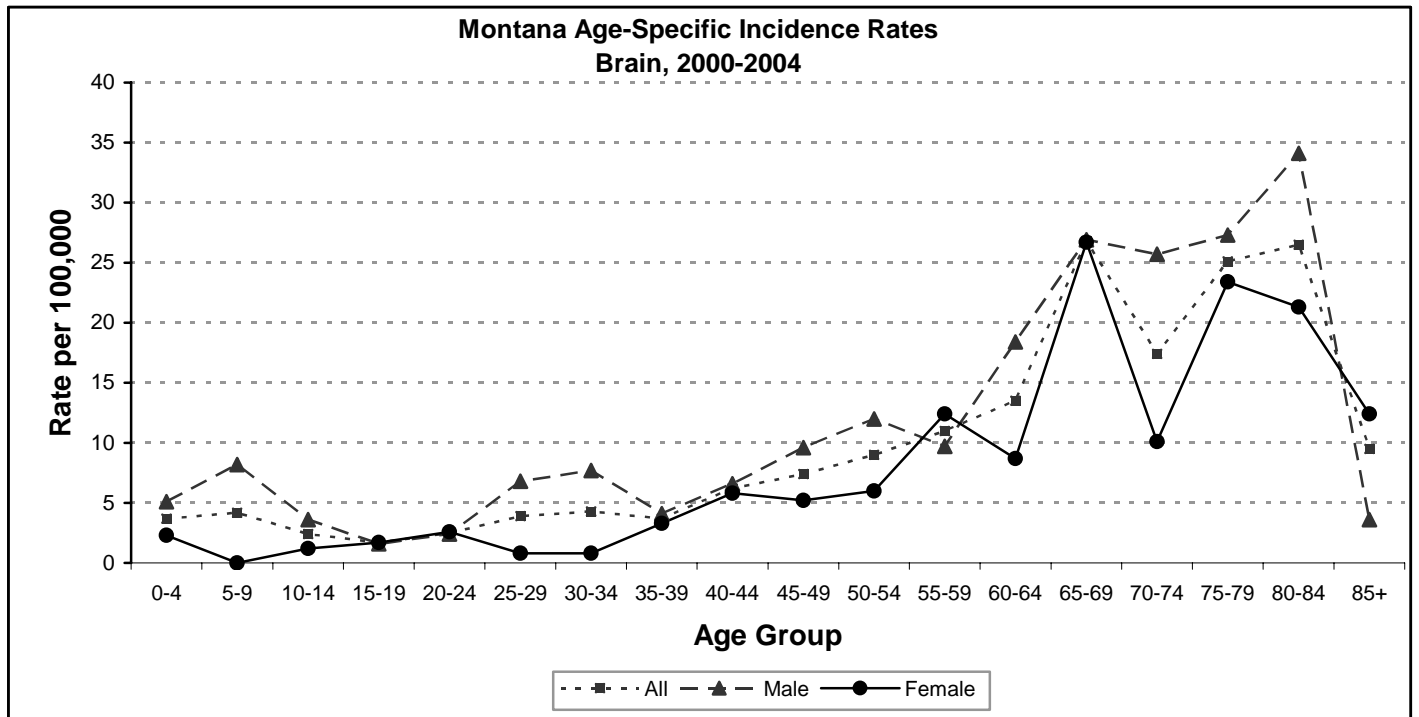
Environment: Exposure to radiation, formaldehyde, vinyl chloride, or acrylonitrile (from textile and plastic manufacturing) may increase the risk of brain cancer.

Family History: People with family members who have brain cancer are more likely to develop brain cancer themselves, but genetic predisposition accounts for only 5% of cases.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Brain & Other Nervous System



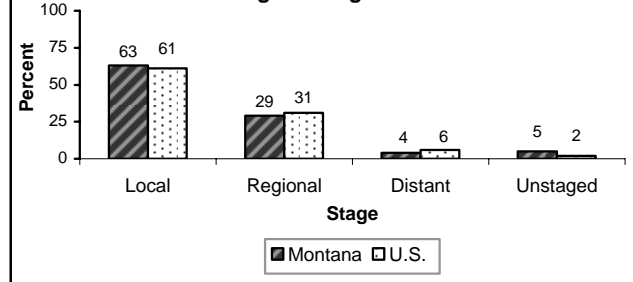
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Breast (female)

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

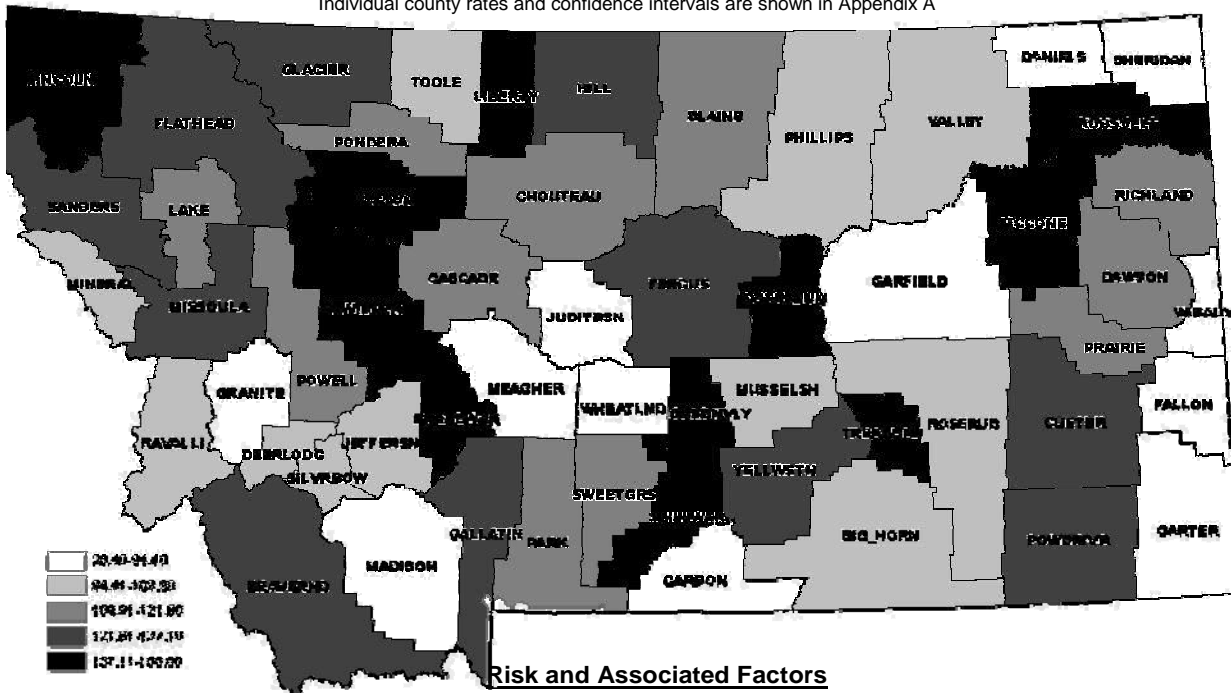
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate^b	-	124.8	-	-	129.1	-
Mortality Rate^b	-	23.9	-	-	25.8	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	-	3,277	-			
In-Situ	-	802	-			
Uncertain	-	0	-			
Benign	-	0	-			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Age is the most important risk factor for breast cancer. Incidence increases rapidly from age 20 through 50, then levels off slightly.

Race: Overall, breast cancer is more common in white women compared to women of other races, although it is more common in younger black women than younger white women.

Physical Activity: Women who are physically inactive throughout life appear to have an increased risk of breast cancer.

Obesity: Women who are obese after menopause have an increased risk of breast cancer.

Genetics: Breast cancer in a first-degree female relative is a risk factor for breast cancer. Between 5% and 10% of breast cancer has been attributed to specific genetic mutations, including the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes. However, 90% or more of newly diagnosed cases of breast cancer occur in women who do not have a known family history of breast cancer and who do not have a recognized genetic mutation.

Family History: A woman's risk increases if she has a history of breast cancer in her family, especially if her mother, sister or daughter had breast cancer before the age of 40.

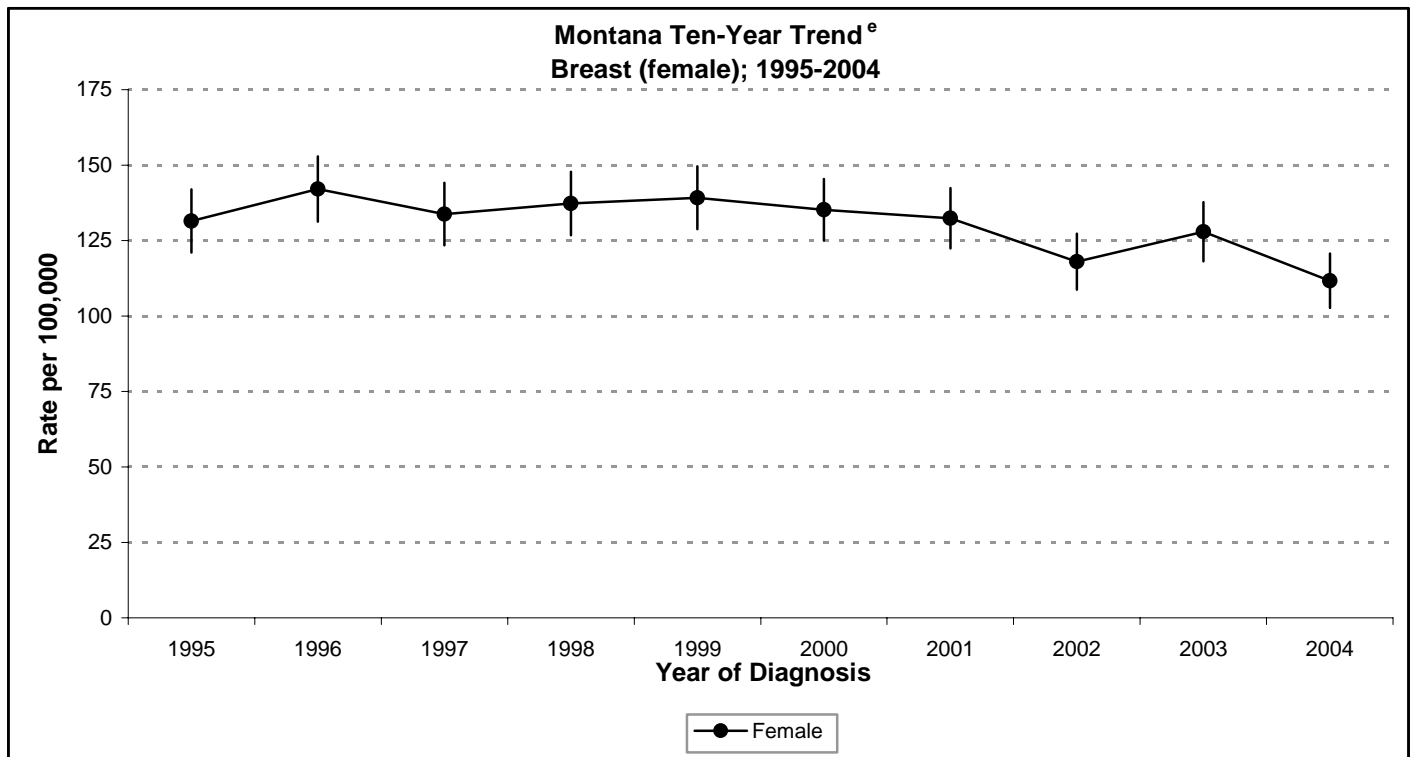
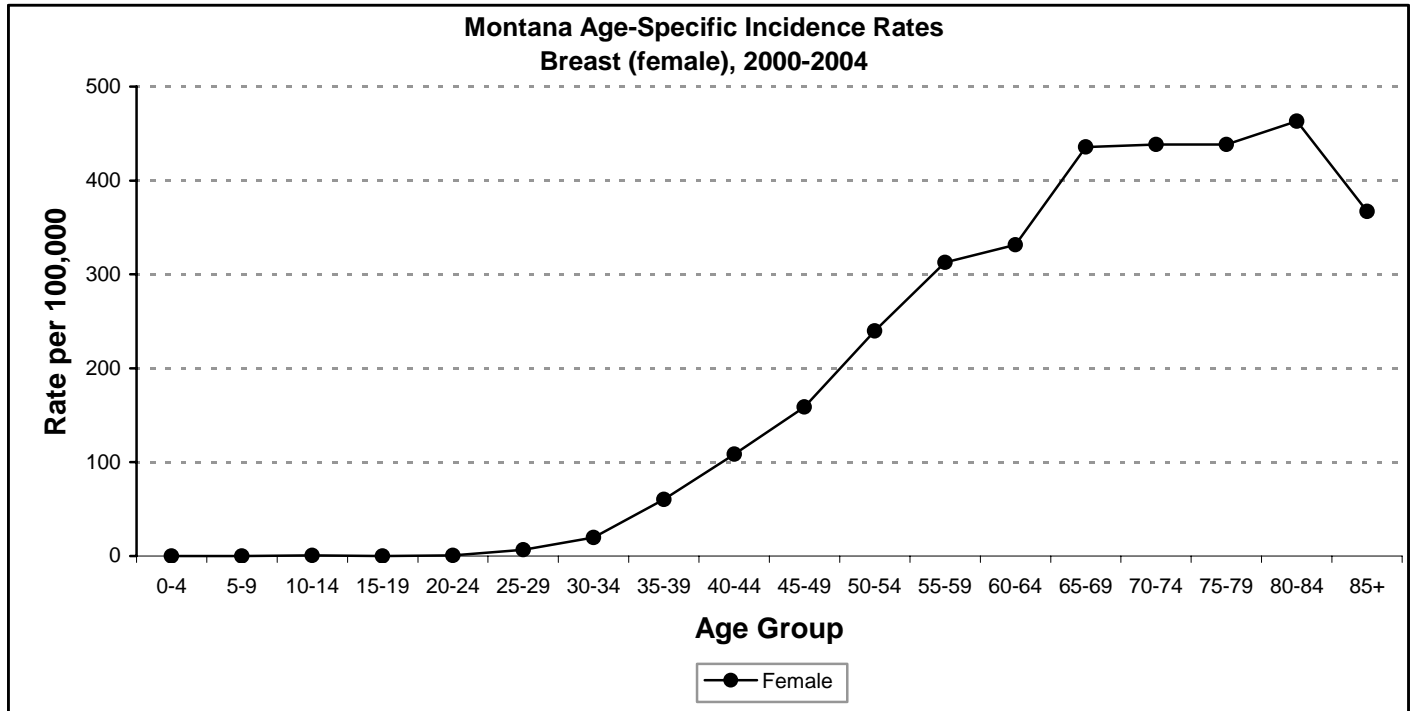
Reproductive History: The risk of breast cancer is increased among women who experience menarche at an early age, among women who experience menopause at a late age, and among women who have never had children. These effects are believed to be mediated by estrogen. Early first full-term pregnancy, higher number of births, and breastfeeding reduce the risk for breast cancer.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Breast (female)



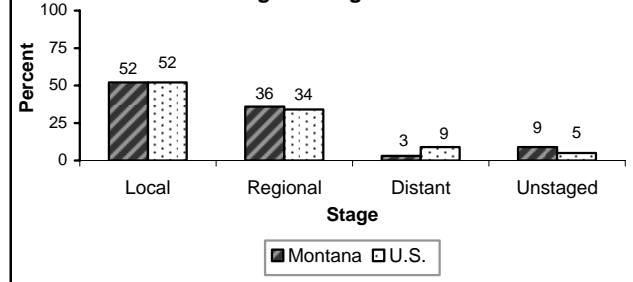
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Cervix

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

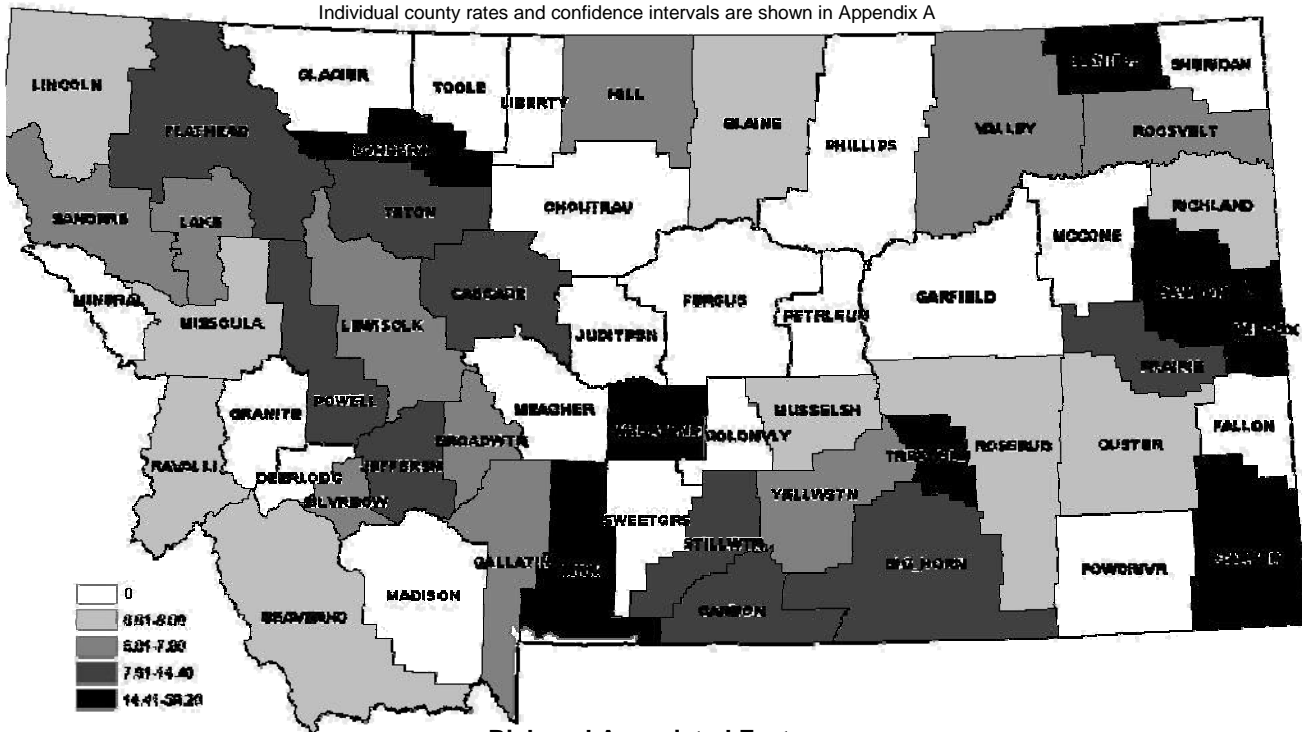
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	-	7.9	-	-	8.8	-
Mortality Rate ^b	-	1.9	-	-	2.6	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	-	185	-			
In-Situ	-	985	-			
Uncertain	-	0	-			
Benign	-	0	-			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Invasive cervical cancer occurs most often in women over 40 but precursor lesions may occur at younger ages. Regular cytological screening with the Papanicolaou (Pap) test has reduced the incidence of invasive cervical cancer and increased the discovery and treatment of precancerous lesions among younger women.

Race: Hispanic women have the highest rates of cervical cancer followed by African Americans, Asians, whites, and American Indians.

Human papillomaviruses (HPVs): HPV has emerged as a necessary but not sufficient risk factor for cervical cancer. HPV infections are very common but more than 90% of such infections spontaneously disappear with no apparent ill-effects. A small proportion of women develop persistent infections that confer increased risk of cervical cancer, but probably require other risk factors to progress to cancer.

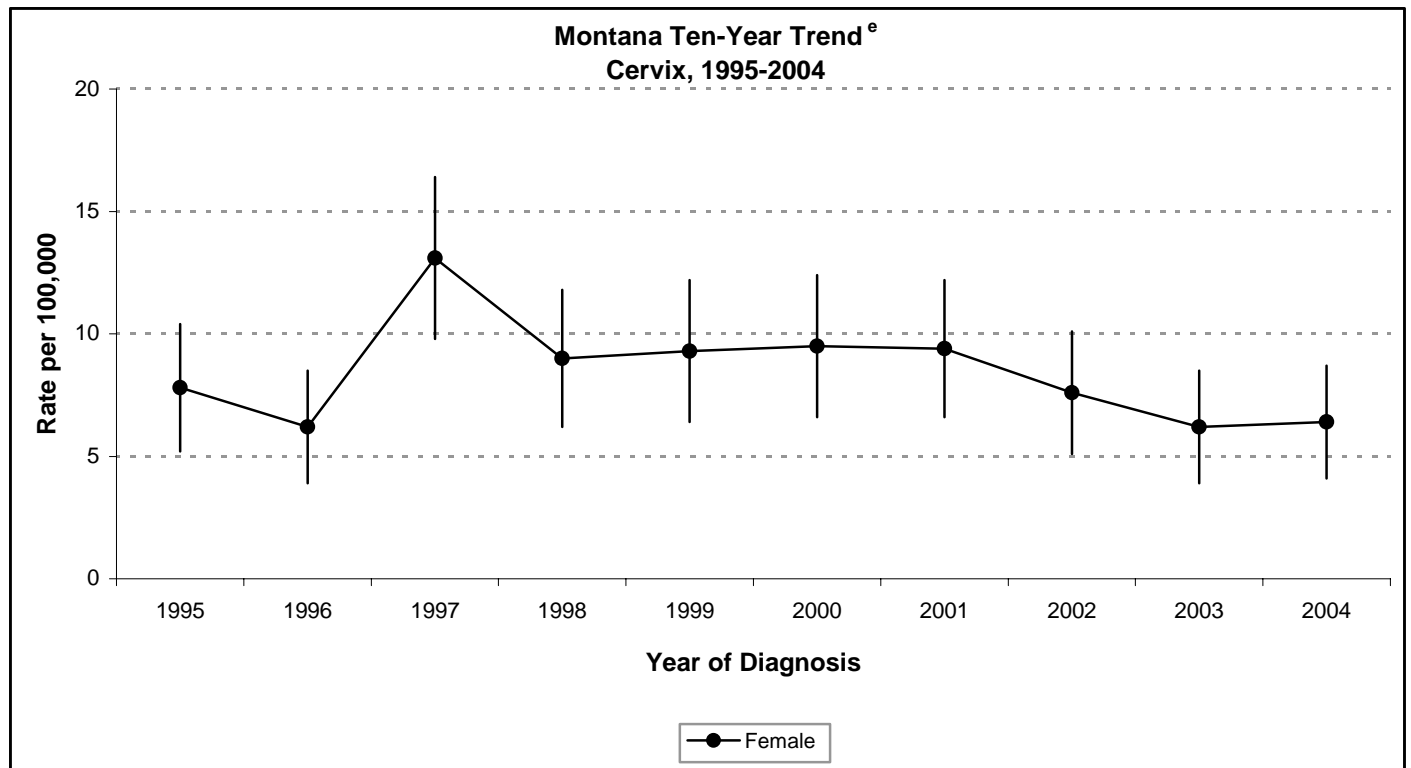
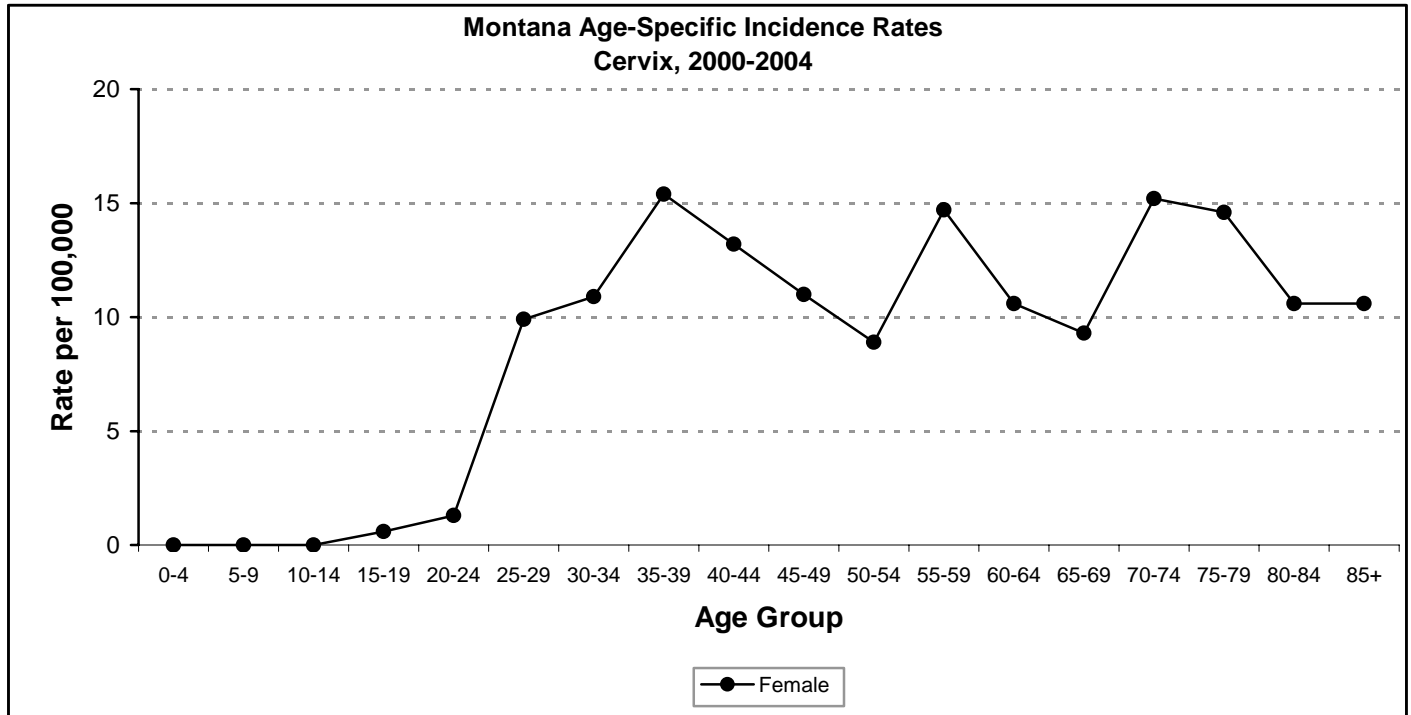
Other Factors: Cofactors that appear to act together with persistent HPV infection to increase the risk of cervical cancer include the number of lifetime sexual partners, prolonged (10 or more years) use of oral contraceptives, high parity, and cigarette smoking.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Cervix



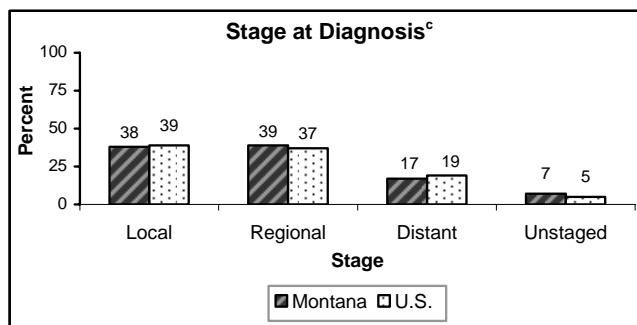
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Colon & Rectum

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

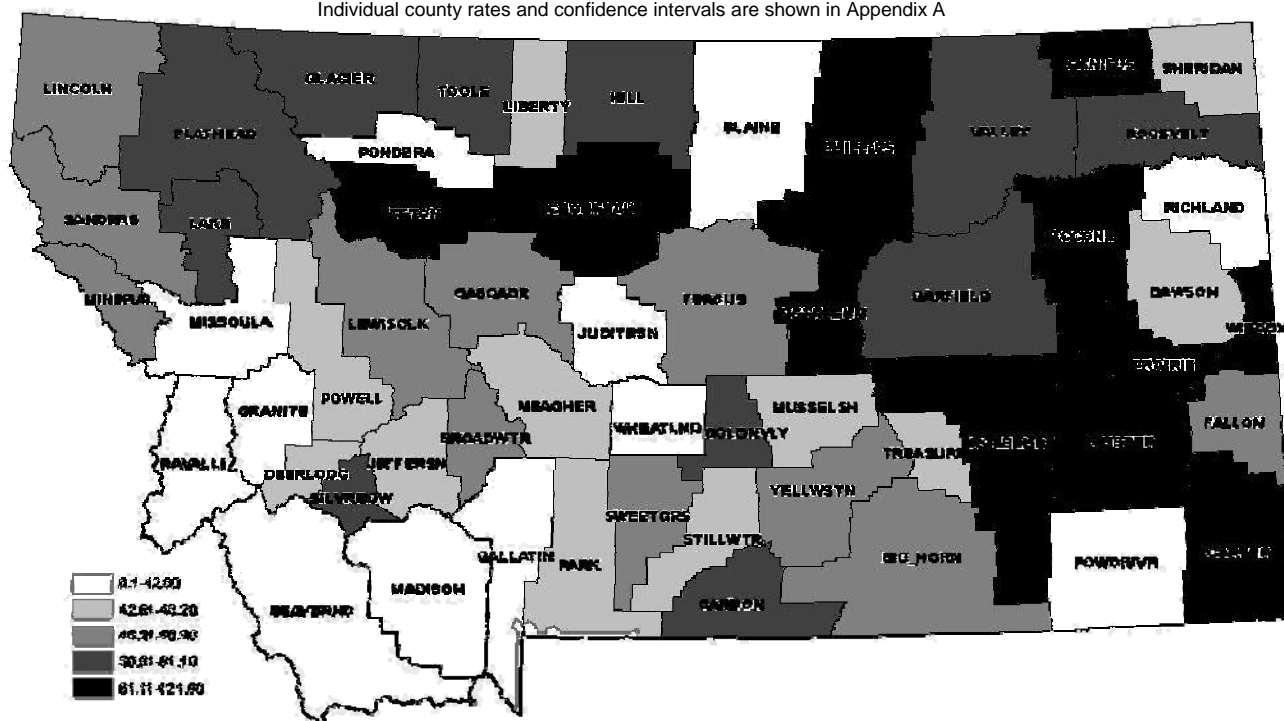
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate^b	56.4	43.2	49.1	61.7	45.3	52.4
Mortality Rate^b	21.6	14.0	17.3	24.0	16.8	19.8
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	1,272	1,189	2,461			
In-Situ	62	42	104			
Uncertain	5	10	15			
Benign	1	0	1			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: The incidence of colorectal cancer begins to increase around age 35 but increases most rapidly after age 50 and peaks after age 70. Ninety percent of all colorectal cancers are diagnosed after age 50.

Sex: Males are diagnosed with colorectal cancer slightly more than females.

Race: African Americans are diagnosed with colorectal cancer slightly more than other races.

Diet: A diet high in fat and low in low in fruits and vegetables may increase the risk of colorectal cancer.

Smoking: People who smoke are more likely to develop polyps and colorectal cancer.

Polyps: Polyps, or growths on the inner wall of the colon or rectum, are common in people over 50. Most are benign, but some polyps can develop into cancer.

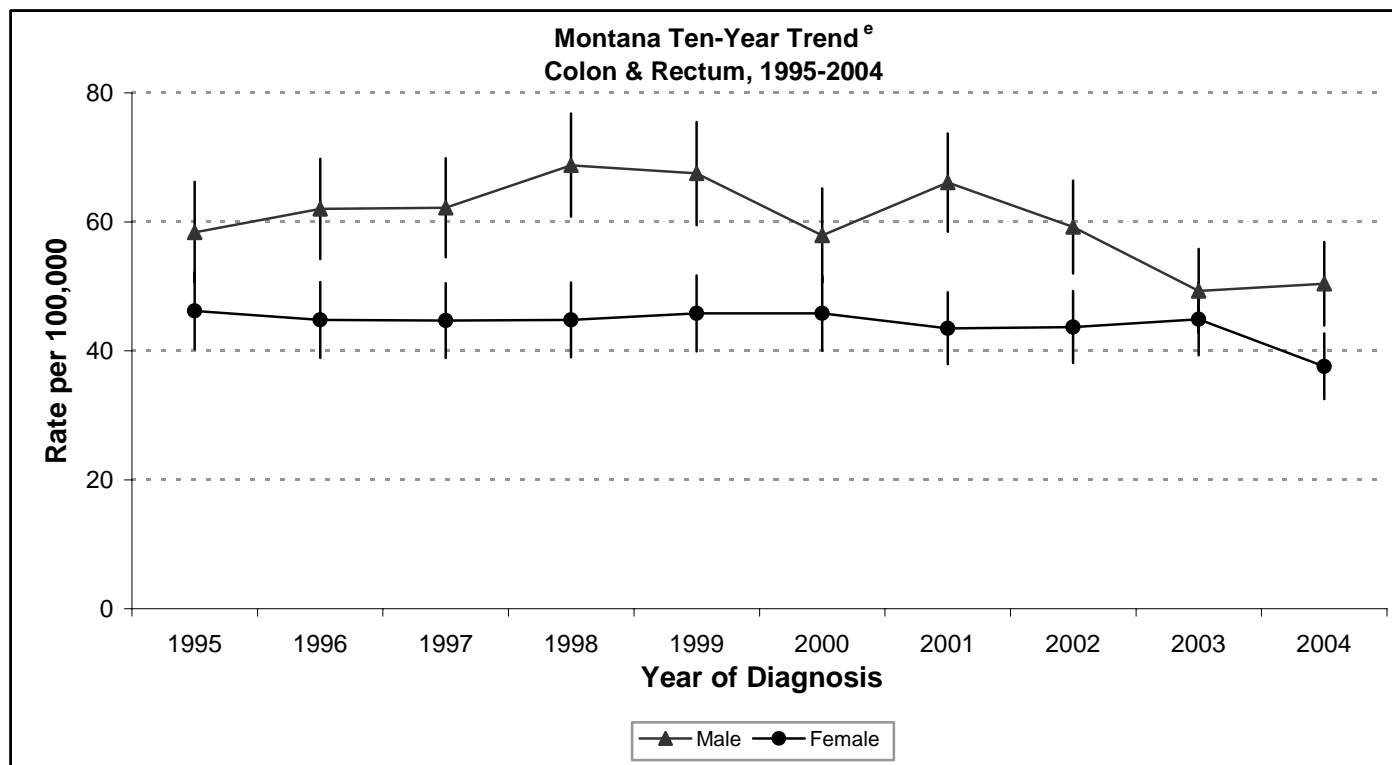
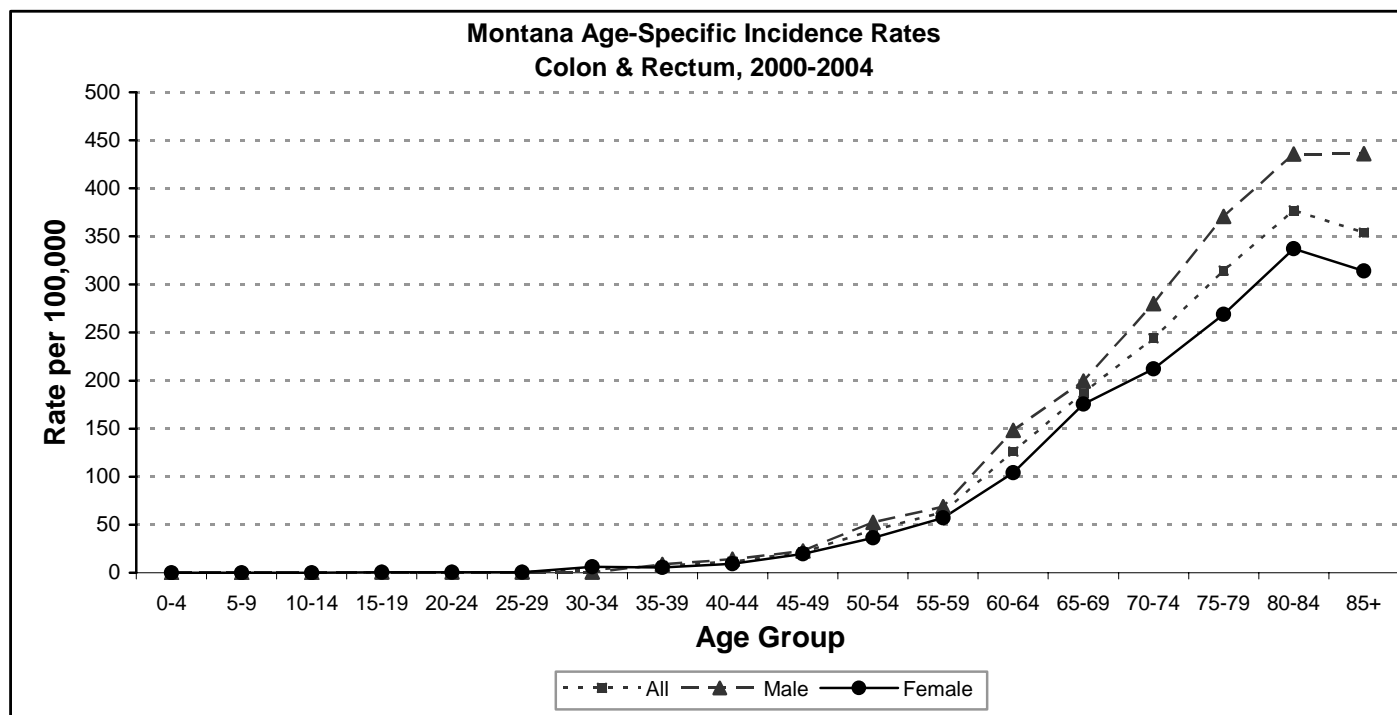
Genetics: People who have a parent or sibling with colorectal cancer are more likely to develop colorectal cancer themselves. Changes in specific genes, such as the hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC) gene or the adenomatous polyposis controller (APC) gene, increase the risk of colorectal cancer. Genetic predisposition accounts for a small proportion of cases of colon cancer.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Colon & Rectum



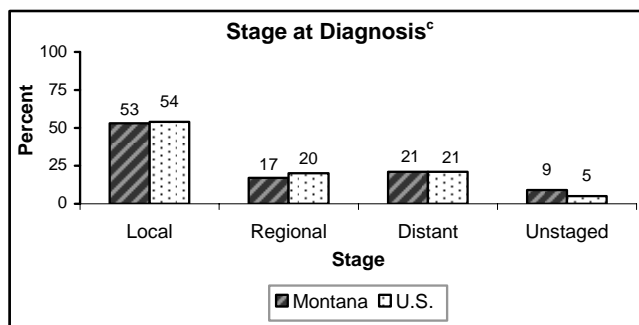
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Kidney & Renal Pelvis

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

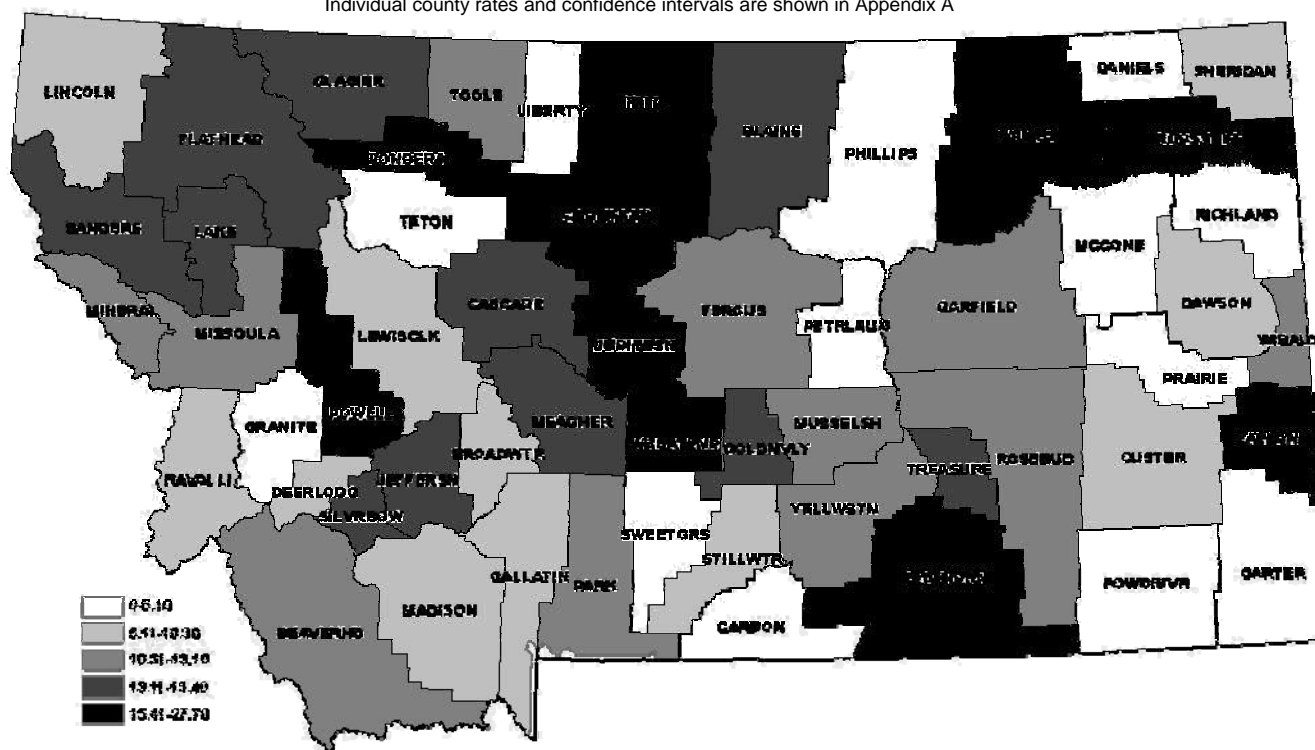
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	16.5	8.0	12.1	17.5	12.6	
Mortality Rate ^b	6.6	2.7	4.5	6.1	4.2	
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	384	215	599			
In-Situ	8	5	13			
Uncertain	1	0	1			
Benign	0	0	0			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Most people with kidney cancer are over the age of 50. One rare form of kidney cancer, called Wilms' tumor or nephroblastoma, is found primarily among children.

Sex: Men are twice as likely as women to be diagnosed with kidney cancer.

Race: African Americans are diagnosed with kidney cancer slightly more often than other races.

Lifestyle: People who are obese or who have high blood pressure have a greater risk of developing kidney cancer.

Smoking: Cigarette smokers are twice as likely to develop kidney cancer as nonsmokers.

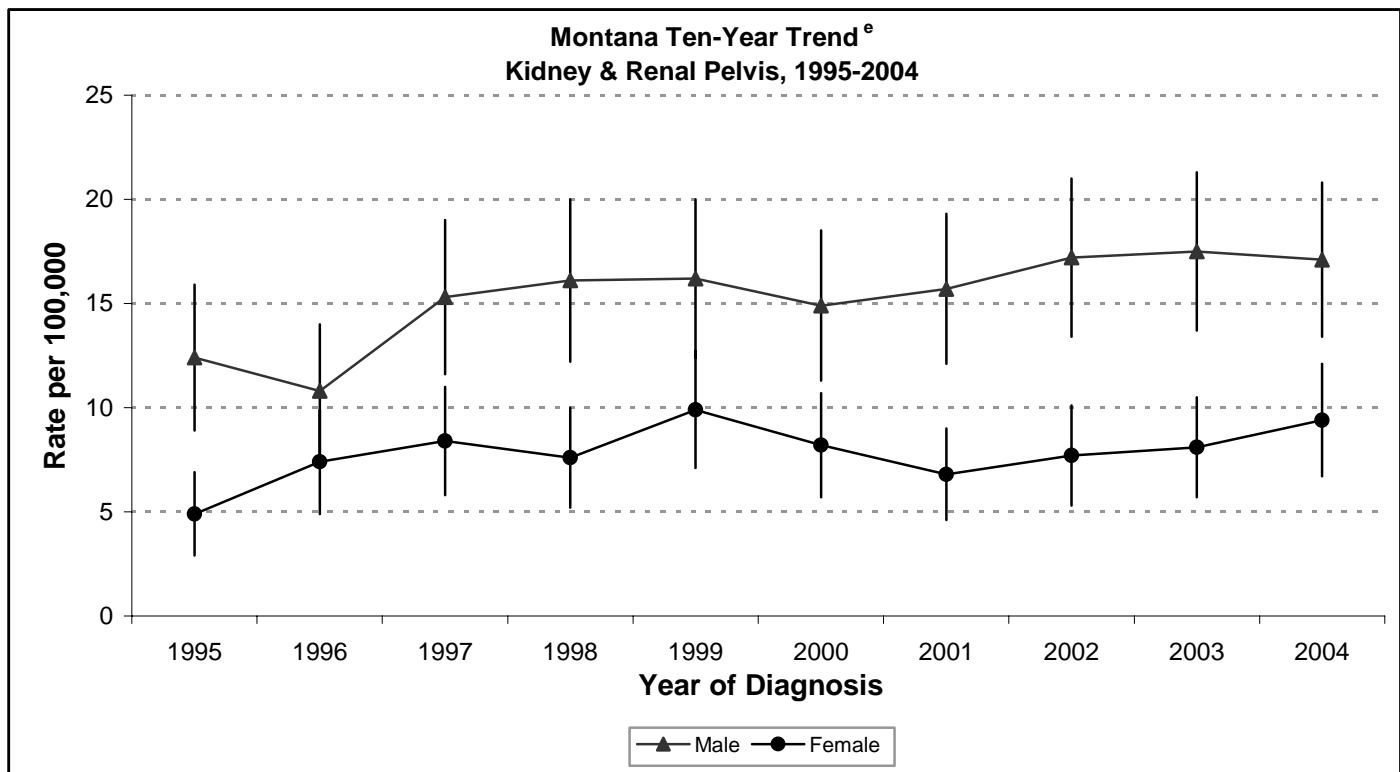
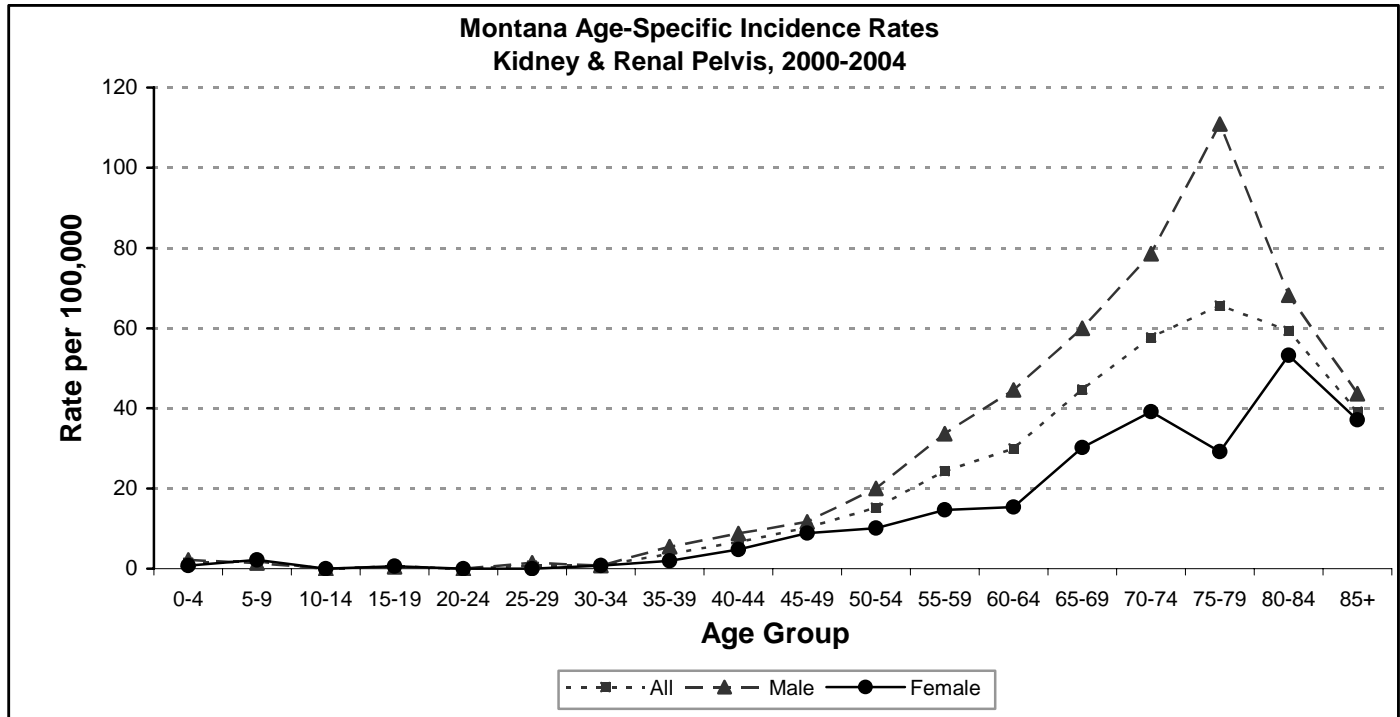
Occupation: Iron and steel workers have a higher risk of developing kidney cancer, as are workers exposed to asbestos or cadmium.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Kidney & Renal Pelvis

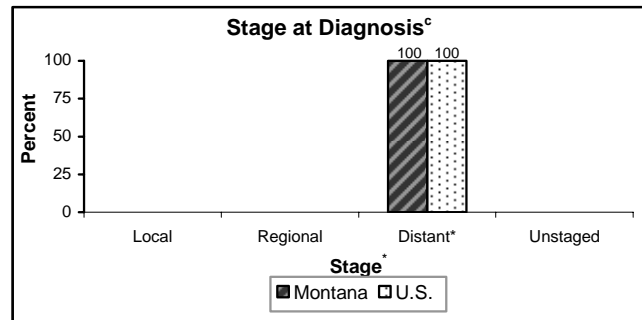


^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Leukemia

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

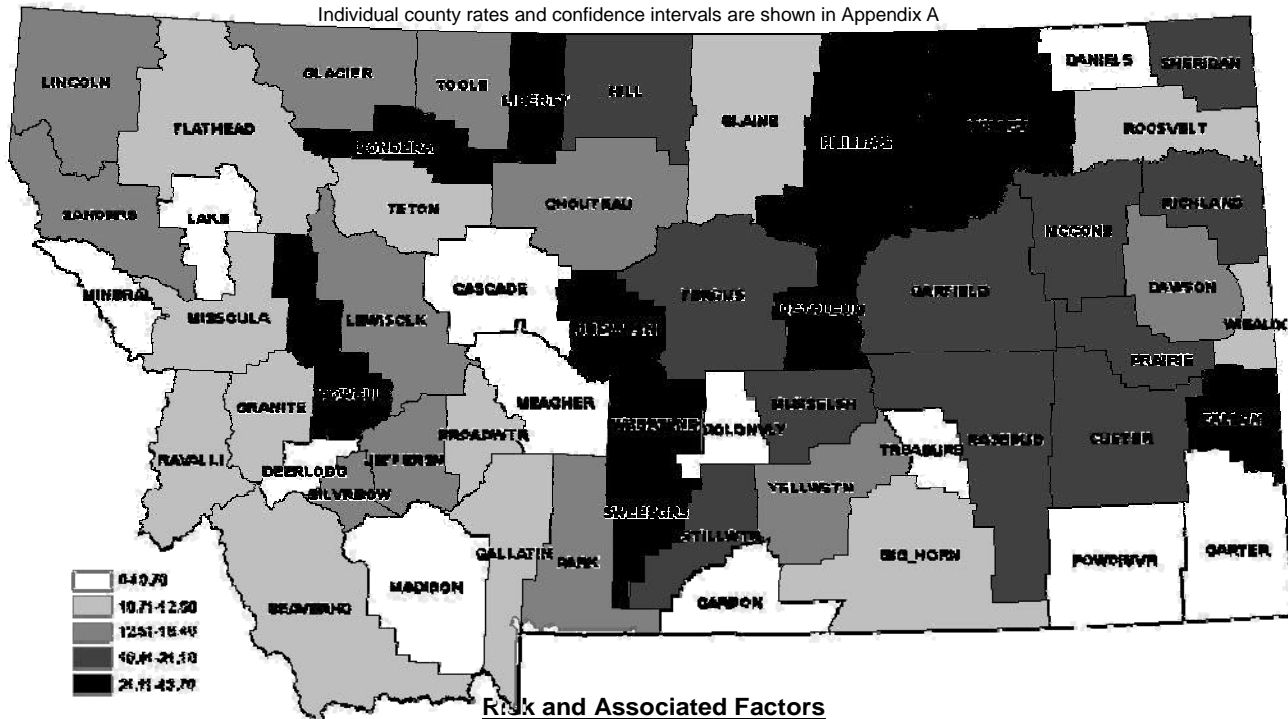
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate^b	17.6	10.2	13.5	15.9	9.4	12.2
Mortality Rate^b	10.4	5.5	7.6	10.1	5.8	7.5
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	391	267	658			
In-Situ	0	0	0			
Uncertain	0	0	0			
Benign	0	0	0			



* Leukemia is a systemic disease and is always distant at diagnosis.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Leukemia is a general term for cancers of the tissues in the bone marrow or lymph nodes that produce red or white blood cells, respectively. There are several acute and chronic forms of both myeloid (bone marrow) and lymphoid leukemias, each with different risk factors. Acute myeloid leukemias account for about 28% of leukemia in the US, chronic myeloid for 14%, acute lymphoid for 11%, and chronic lymphoid for 32%. The remaining 15% of leukemias are attributed to a variety of rare subtypes. Age patterns are complex and vary with type of leukemia.

Sex: Males are at greater risk for all forms of leukemia than females.

Race: The incidence of acute myeloid and acute lymphocytic leukemia is greater in whites than African Americans, while the incidence of chronic myeloid leukemia is greater in African Americans than whites.

Environment: The incidence rates of acute myeloid, chronic myeloid, and acute lymphocytic leukemias were elevated among atomic bomb survivors and are elevated among individuals receiving therapeutic radiation treatment and among those with occupational radiation exposure. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia is not associated with radiation exposure. Exposure to high levels of benzene may increase the risk of leukemia.

Genetics: There are a number of genetic conditions and syndromes that predispose individuals to developing leukemia but these account for fewer than 10% of all cases.

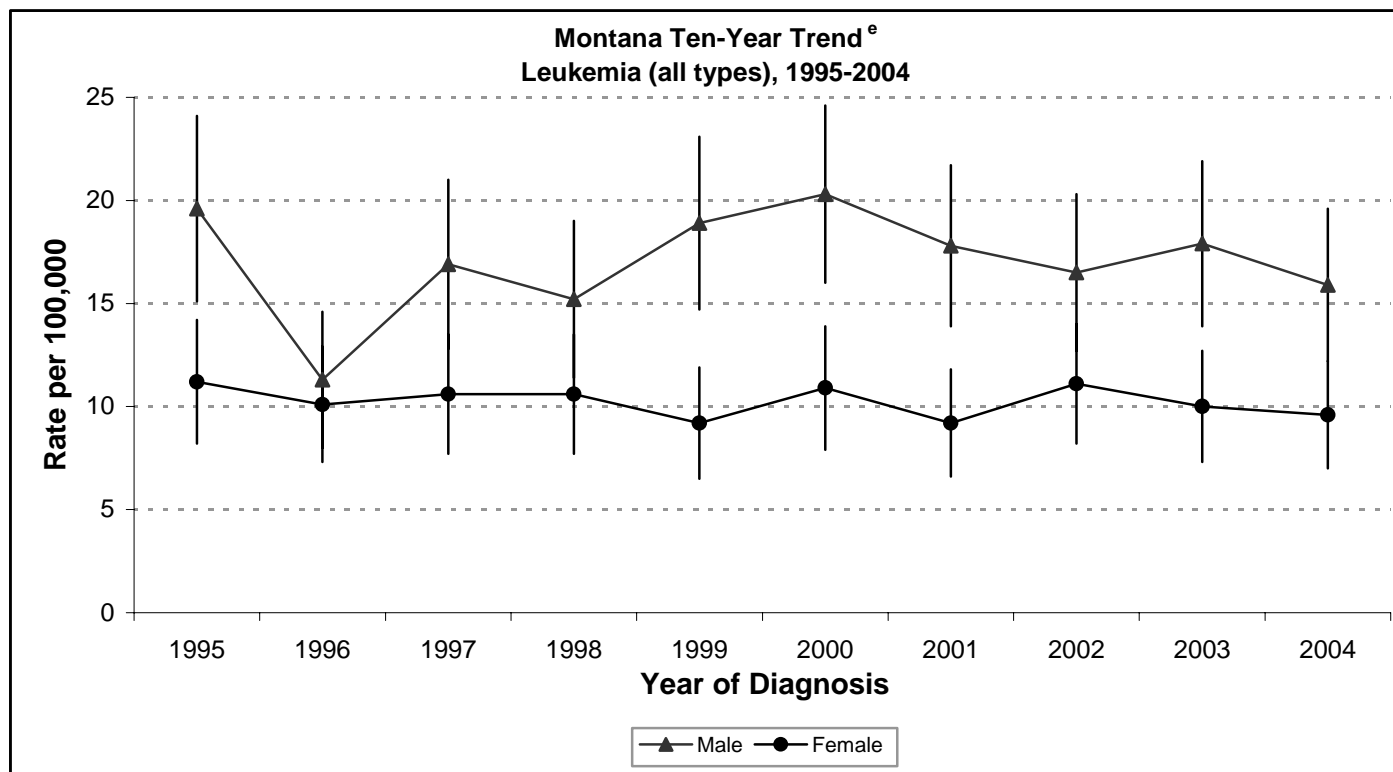
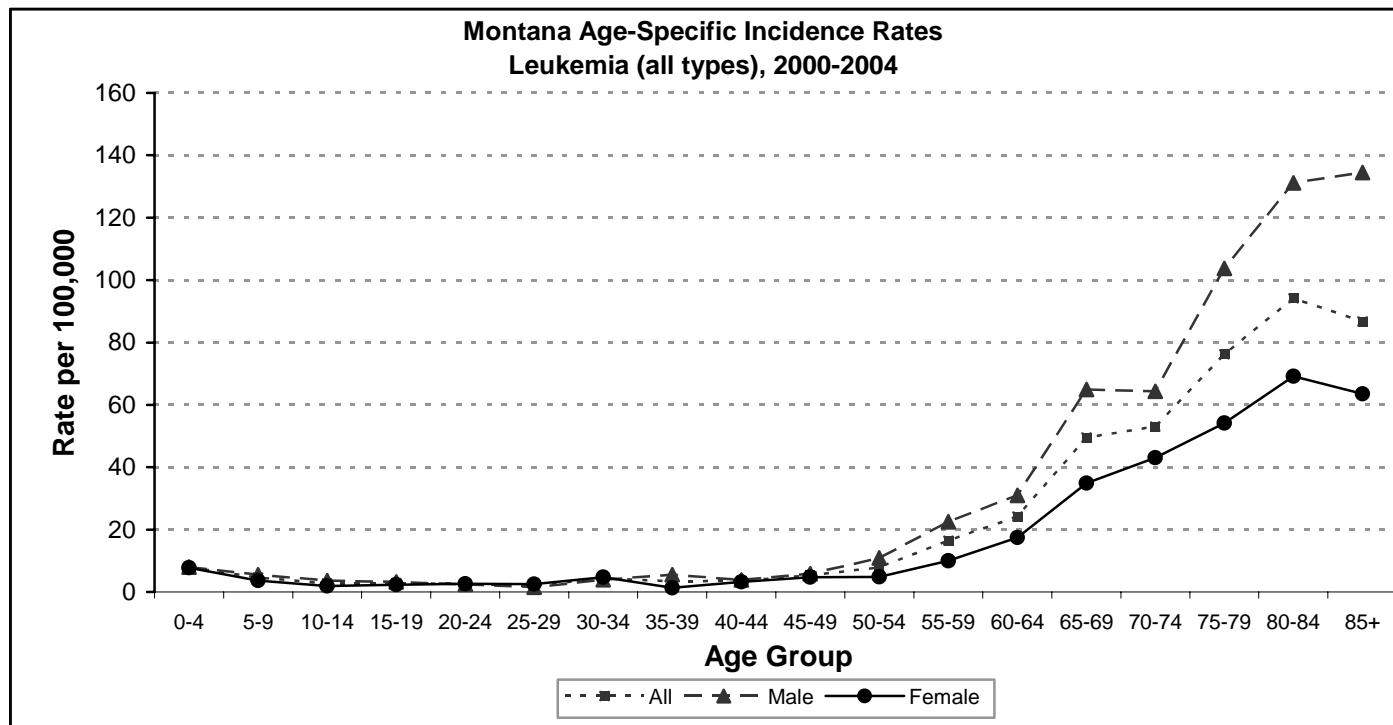
Parental influences on children's risk: In spite of many investigations, no solid evidence exists that parental lifestyles or occupational exposures increase the risk of childhood leukemias.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Leukemia



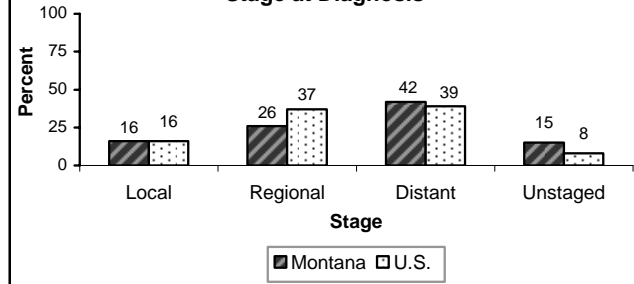
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Lung

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

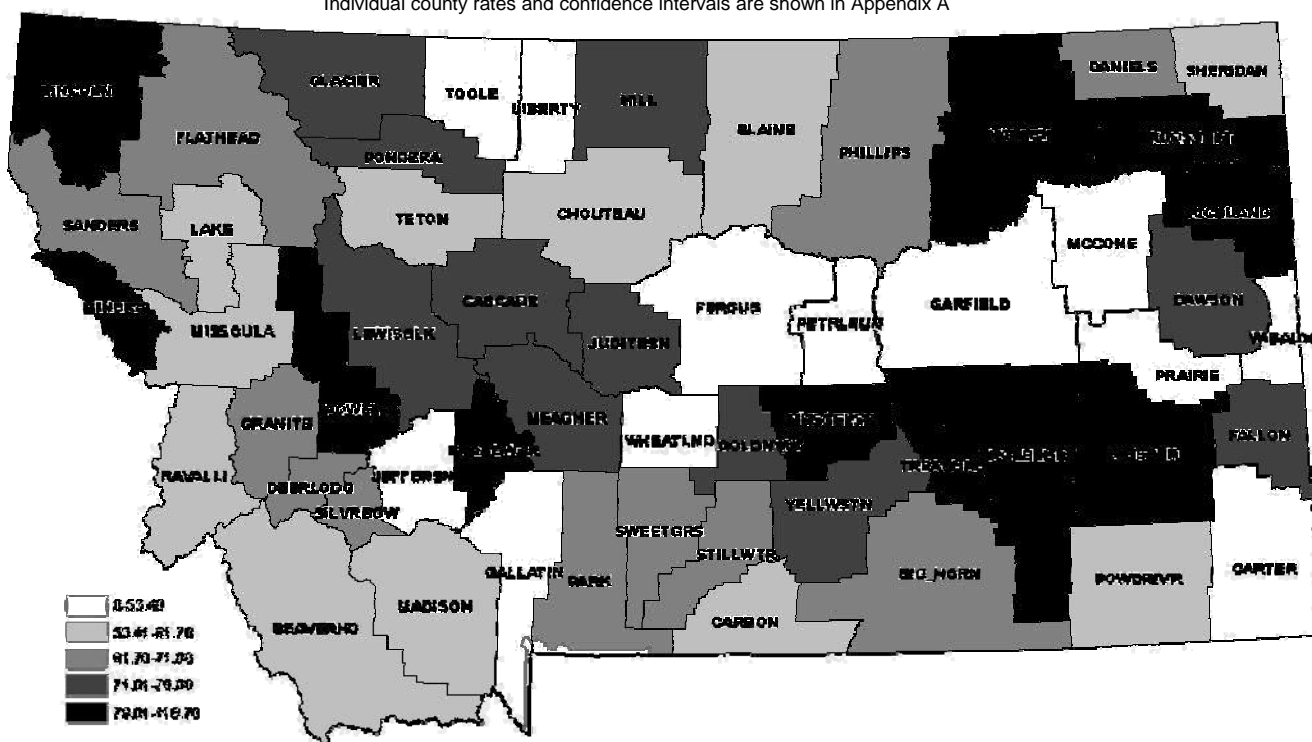
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate^b	79.7	56.8	66.8	82.1	52.3	64.8
Mortality Rate^b	65.0	43.2	52.6	74.2	41.2	55.1
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	1,801	1,522	3,323			
In-Situ	5	1	6			
Uncertain	0	0	0			
Benign	1	0	1			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Lung cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer worldwide and the most common cause of cancer death. It is almost entirely preventable because nearly all cases can be attributed to avoidable risk factors.

Smoking and Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: 85% of all cases of lung cancer are attributable to cigarette smoking. An additional 8 to 10% are attributable to exposure to secondhand cigarette smoke.

Occupation: People exposed to asbestos are at increased risk of developing lung cancer. Those who smoke and are exposed to asbestos are at even greater risk.

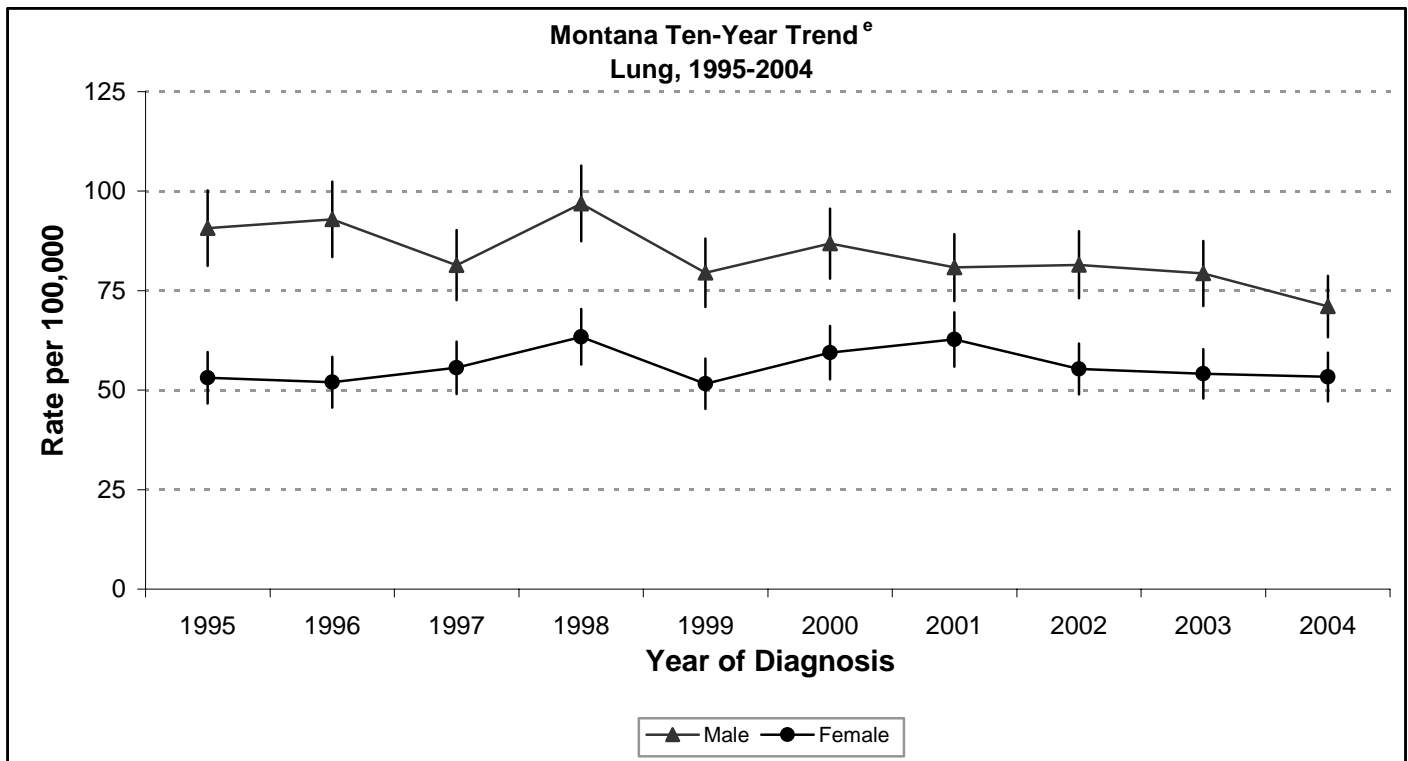
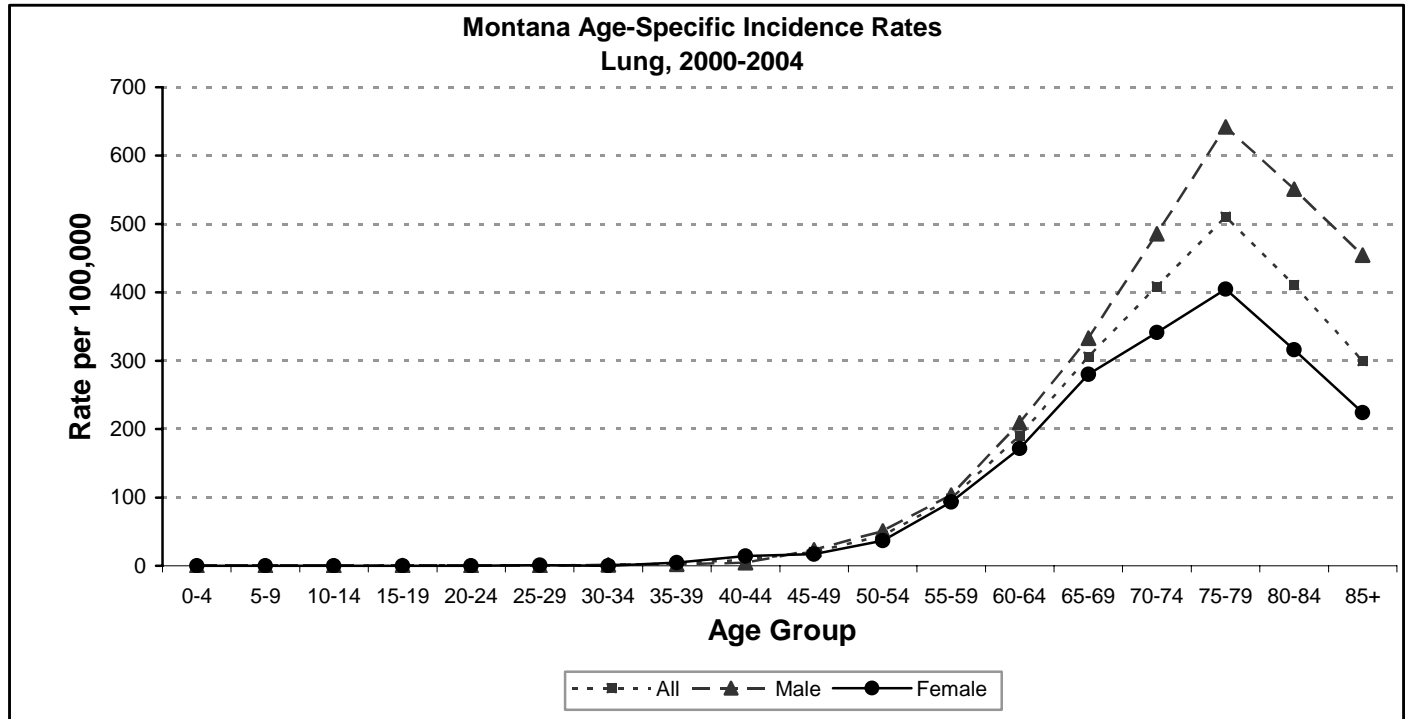
Environment: Exposure to radon increases the risk of developing lung cancer. People who smoke and are exposed to radon are at even greater risk. Some regions have high levels of naturally occurring radon which may enter homes. Simple home test kits are available.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Lung

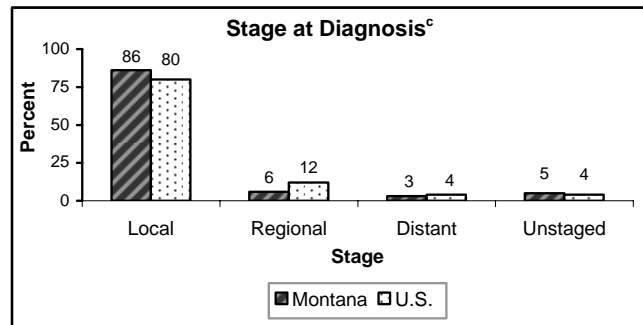


^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Melanoma of the Skin

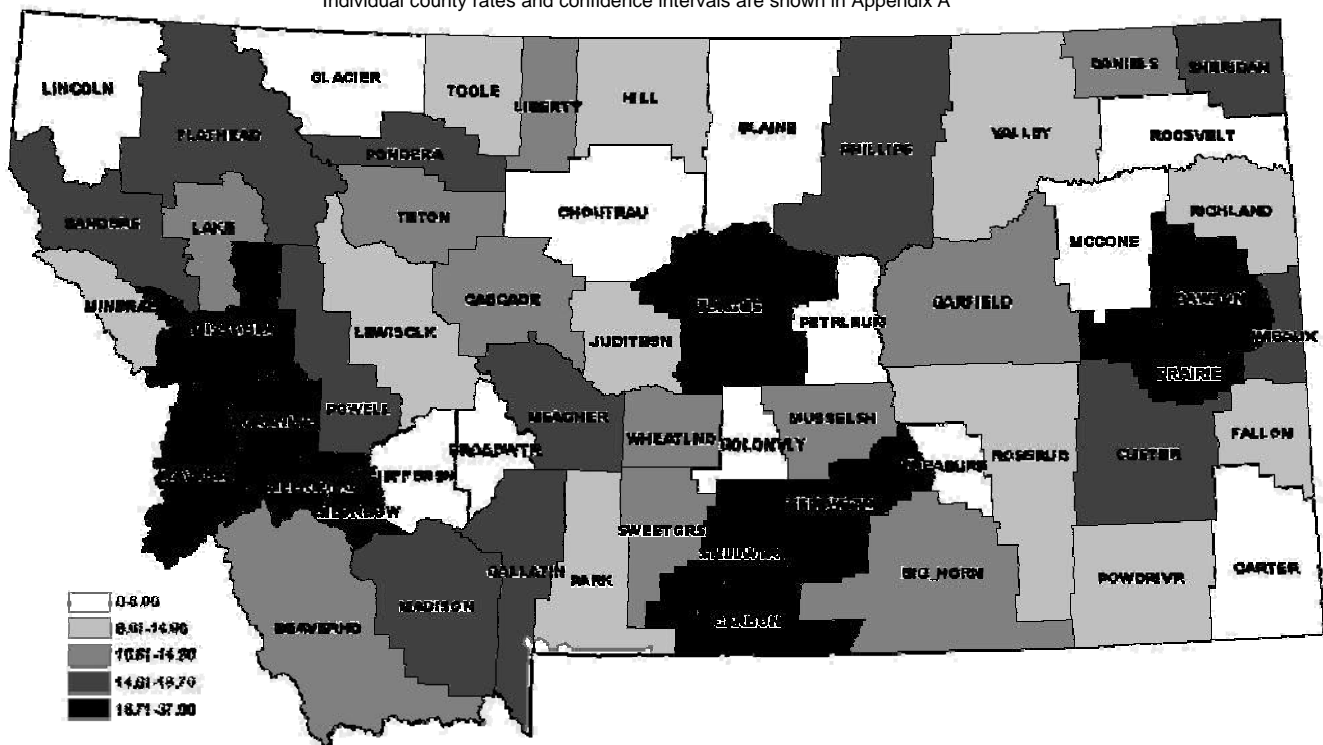
Incidence and Mortality Summary^a

	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate^b	19.6	14.9	16.9	23.2	14.7	18.2
Mortality Rate^b	4.1	2.2	3.0	3.8	1.8	2.6
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	453	365	818			
In-Situ	209	159	368			
Uncertain	0	0	0			
Benign	0	0	0			



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Environment: Prolonged exposure to ultra-violet radiation (UV) from the sun or sunlamps and tanning beds increases the risk of melanoma.

Genetics: People with fair skin who burn or freckle easily are at increased risk of developing melanoma. People with many (more than 50) moles or with abnormal moles, called dysplastic nevi, have an increased risk to develop melanoma.

Sunburn: People who have had at least one severe, blistering sunburn early in life are at increased risk for developing melanoma.

Family history: A positive family history in two or more first degree relatives is associated with an increased risk of developing melanoma.

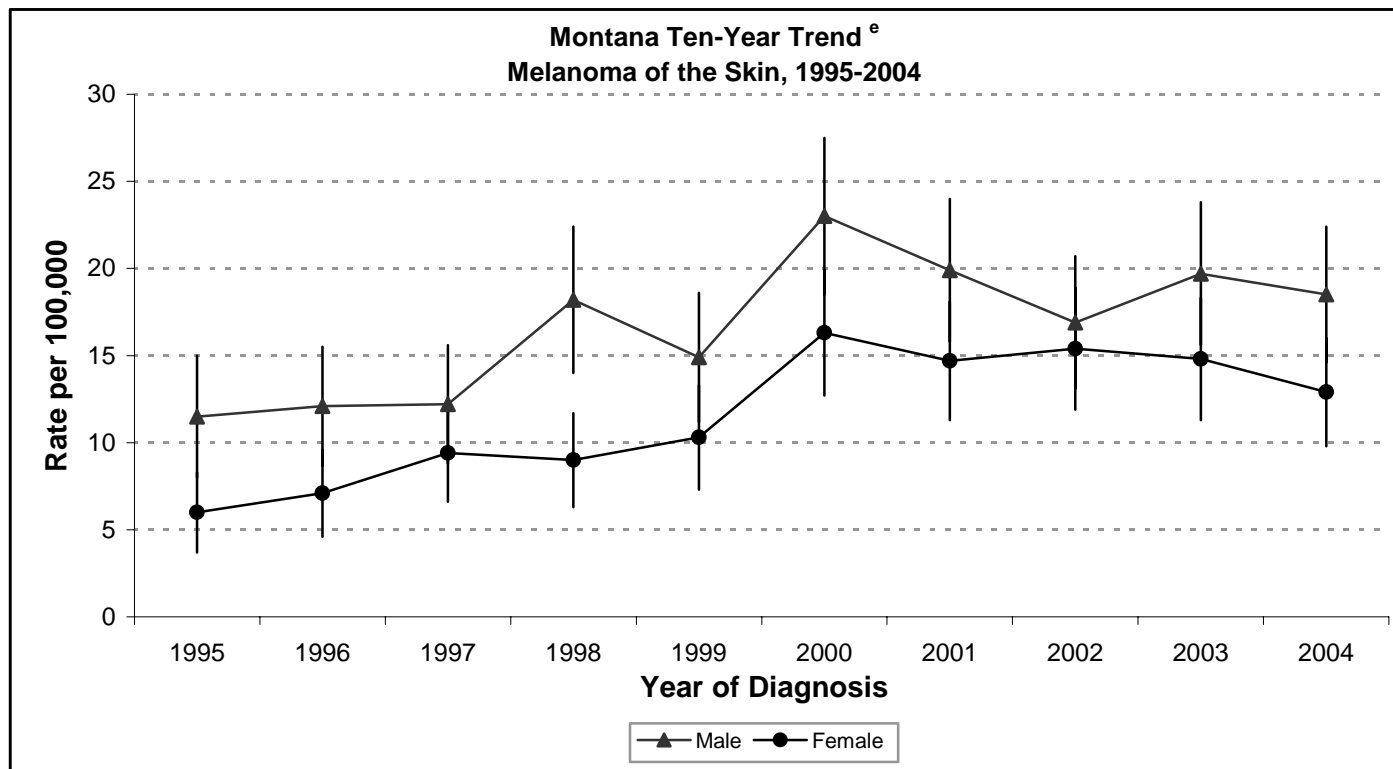
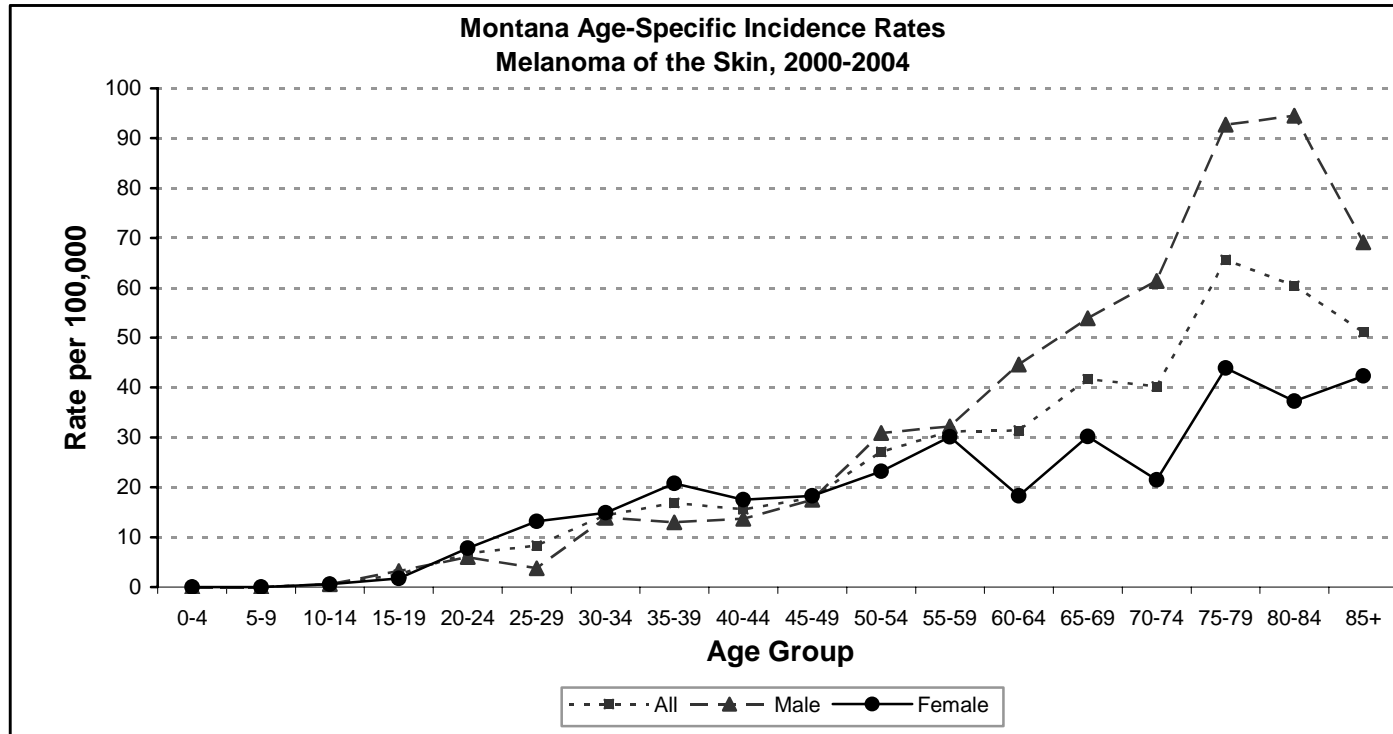
To reduce the risk of melanoma, keep out of the sun in the middle of the day. If you must go out, wear long sleeves, a hat, and sunscreen.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Melanoma of the Skin

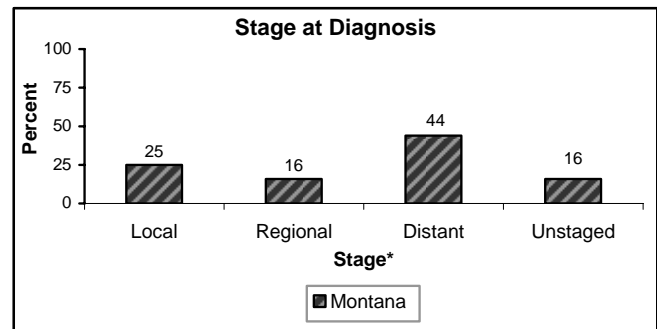


^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

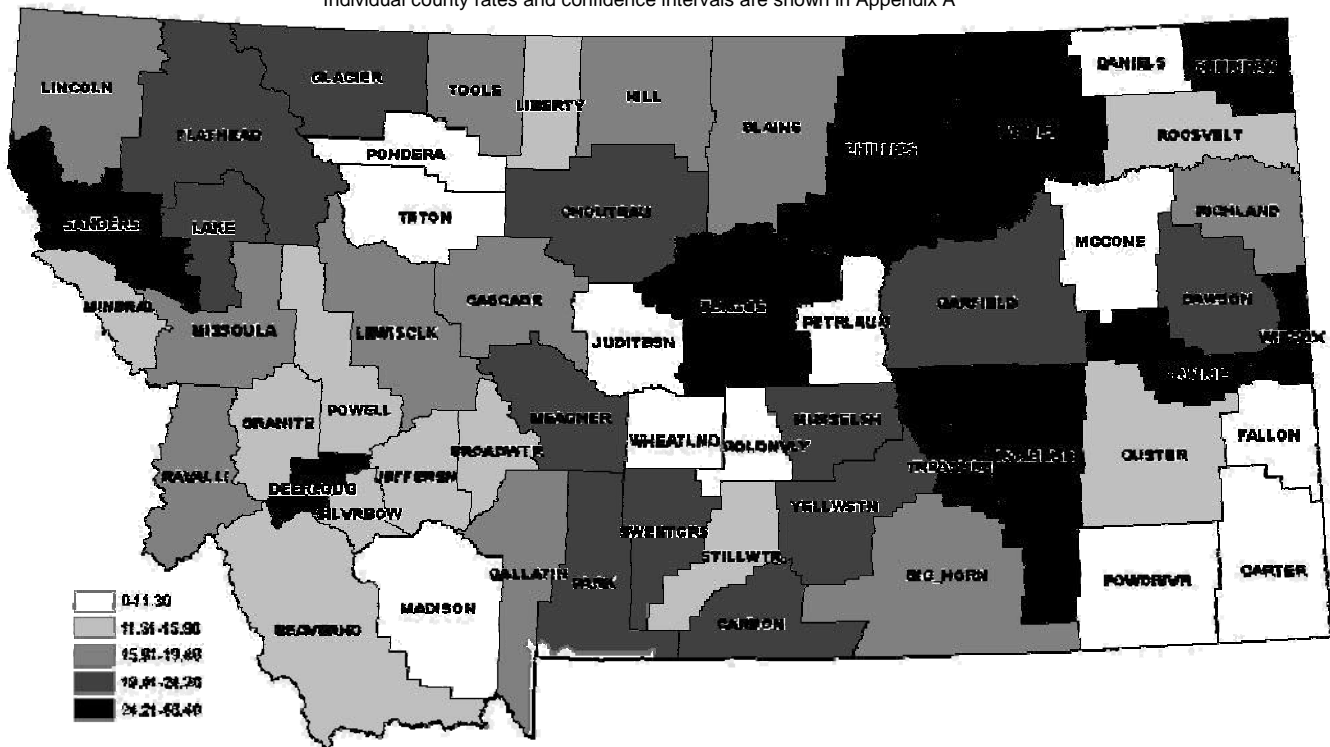
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate^b	22.7	15.1	18.4	23.0	16.1	19.1
Mortality Rate^b	9.9	5.7	7.5	9.8	6.3	7.7
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	512	405	917			
In-Situ	0	0	0			
Uncertain	0	0	0			
Benign	0	0	0			



* U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are unavailable.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas include a variety of cancers that share origin in B-cell or T-cell lymphocytes; 90% are B-cell lymphomas.

Age: The risk of developing non-Hodgkin lymphoma increases dramatically with age.

Sex: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is more common among men than women.

Environment: People who are exposed to pesticides, solvents or fertilizers may have an increased risk of developing non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

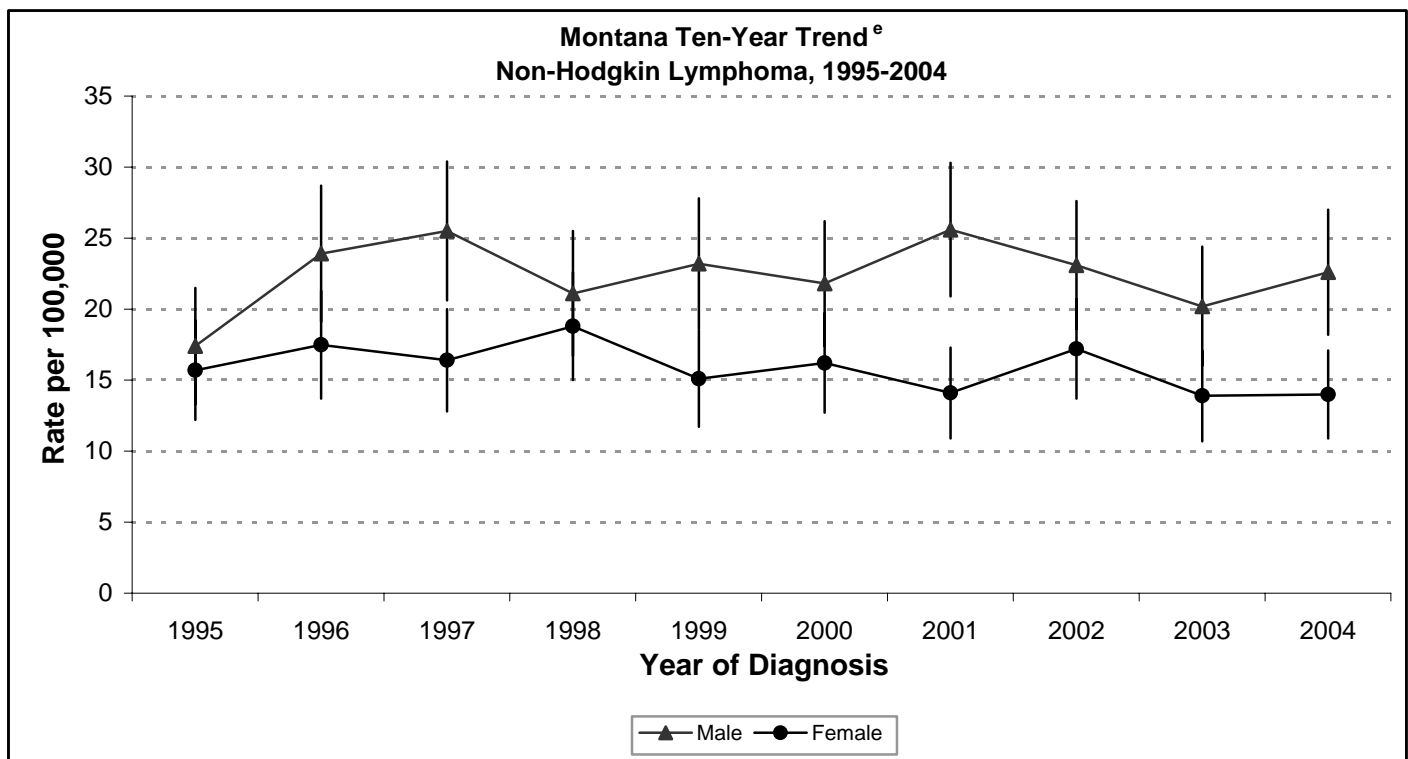
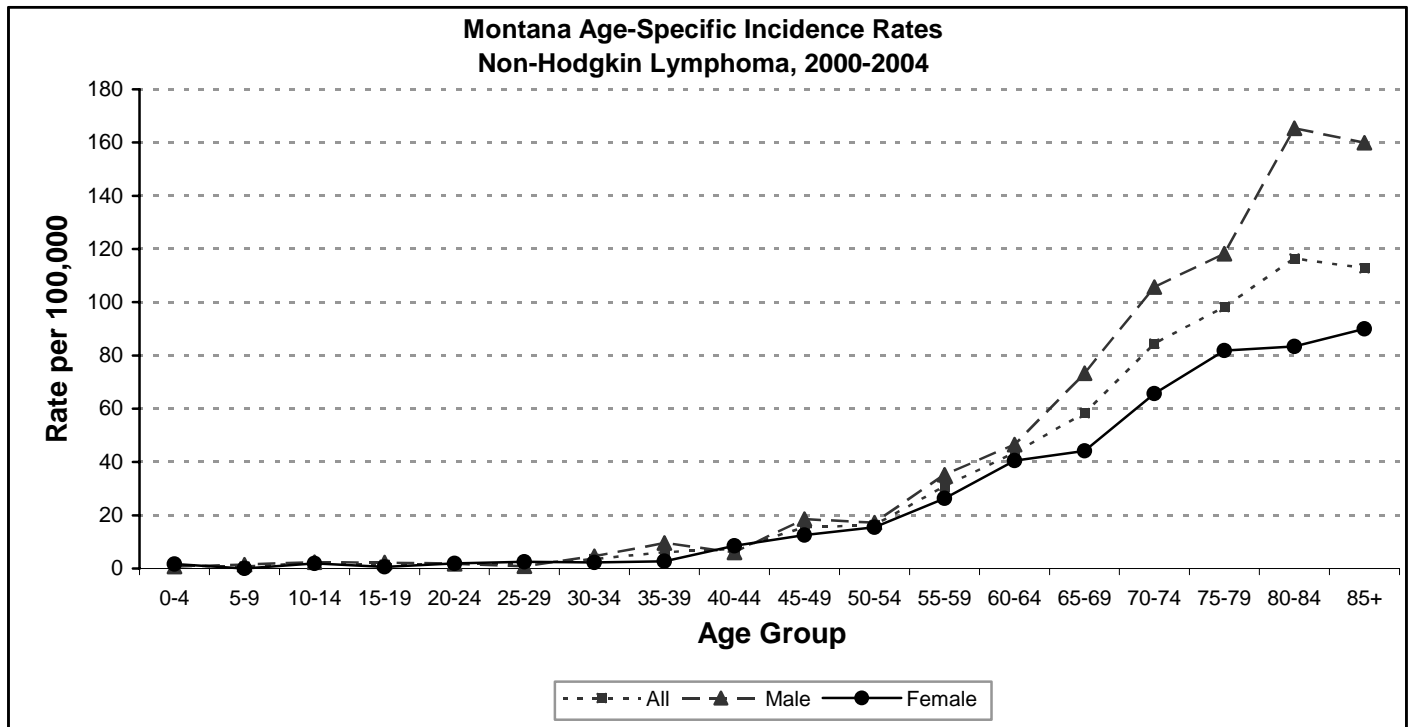
Weakened Immune System: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is more common among people with weakened immune systems such as those with HIV/AIDS, or other immune deficiencies, or people on immunosuppressant drugs.

Viruses: Having the Epstein-Barr virus, human T-lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-1), or HIV increases the risk of developing some types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma



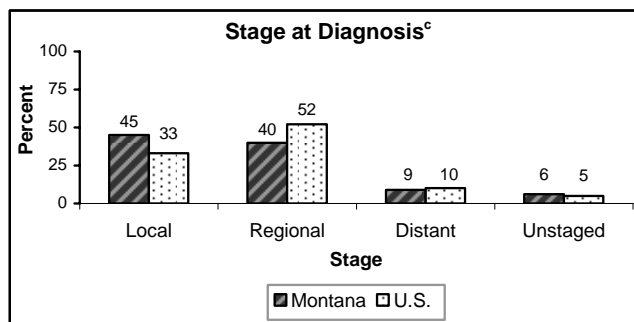
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Oral Cavity & Pharynx

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

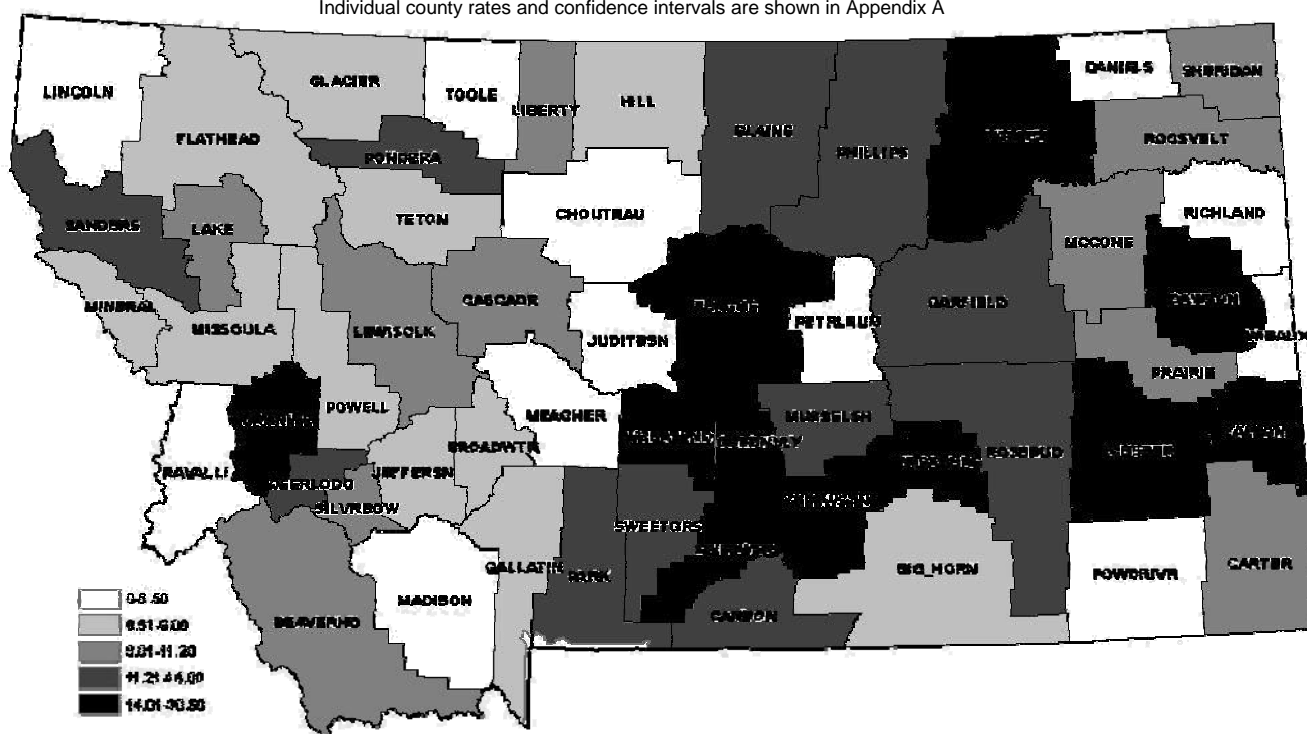
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	16.5	5.5	10.6	15.6	6.1	10.5
Mortality Rate ^b	3.0	1.5	2.2	4.1	1.5	2.7
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	388	144	532			
In-Situ	9	4	13			
Uncertain	0	0	0			
Benign	3	2	5			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Tobacco: Most oral cancers are a result of tobacco use. Both smoking and using smokeless tobacco increase the risk of developing oral cancer. People who use tobacco and drink alcohol heavily have the highest risk of developing oral cancer.

Alcohol: People who drink alcohol are more likely to develop oral cancer than people who don't drink. The risk increases with the amount of alcohol consumed and if the person also uses tobacco.

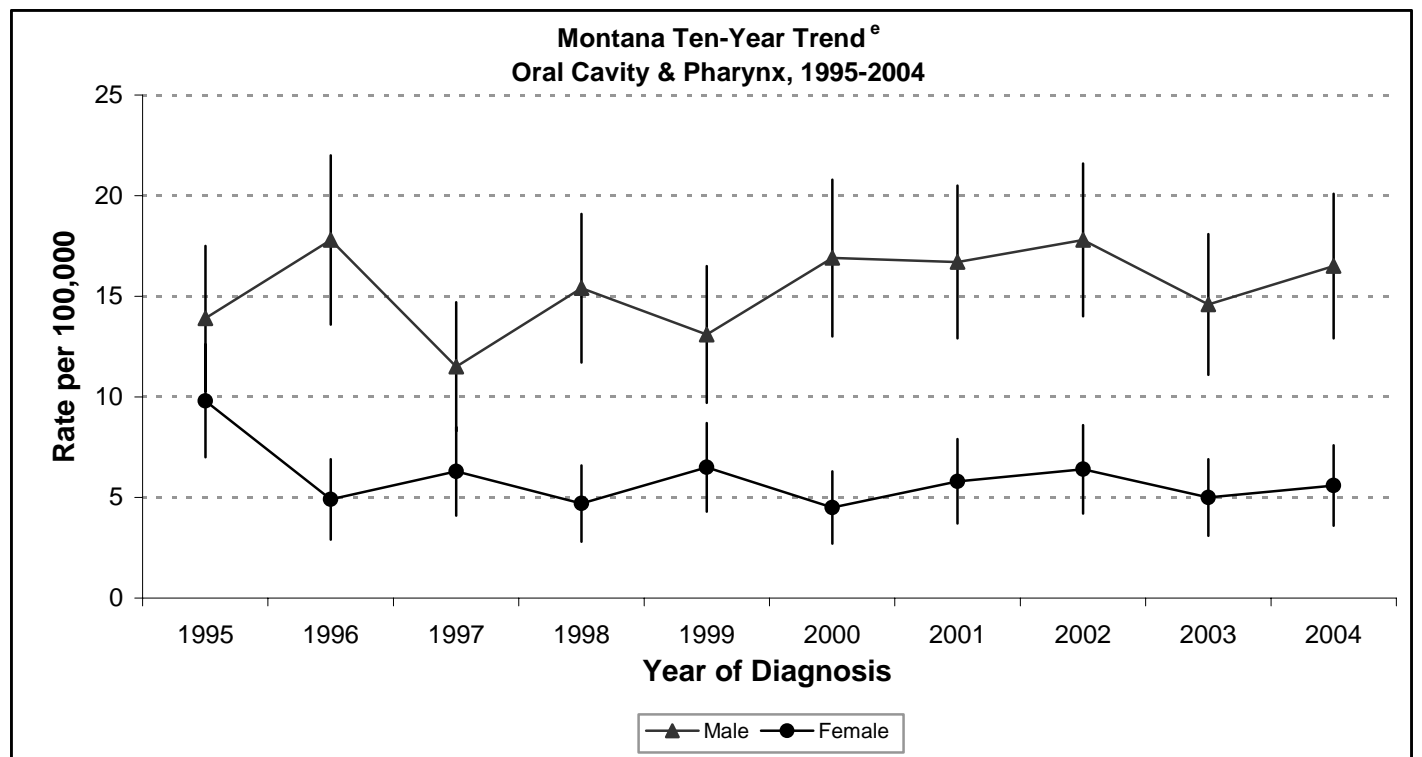
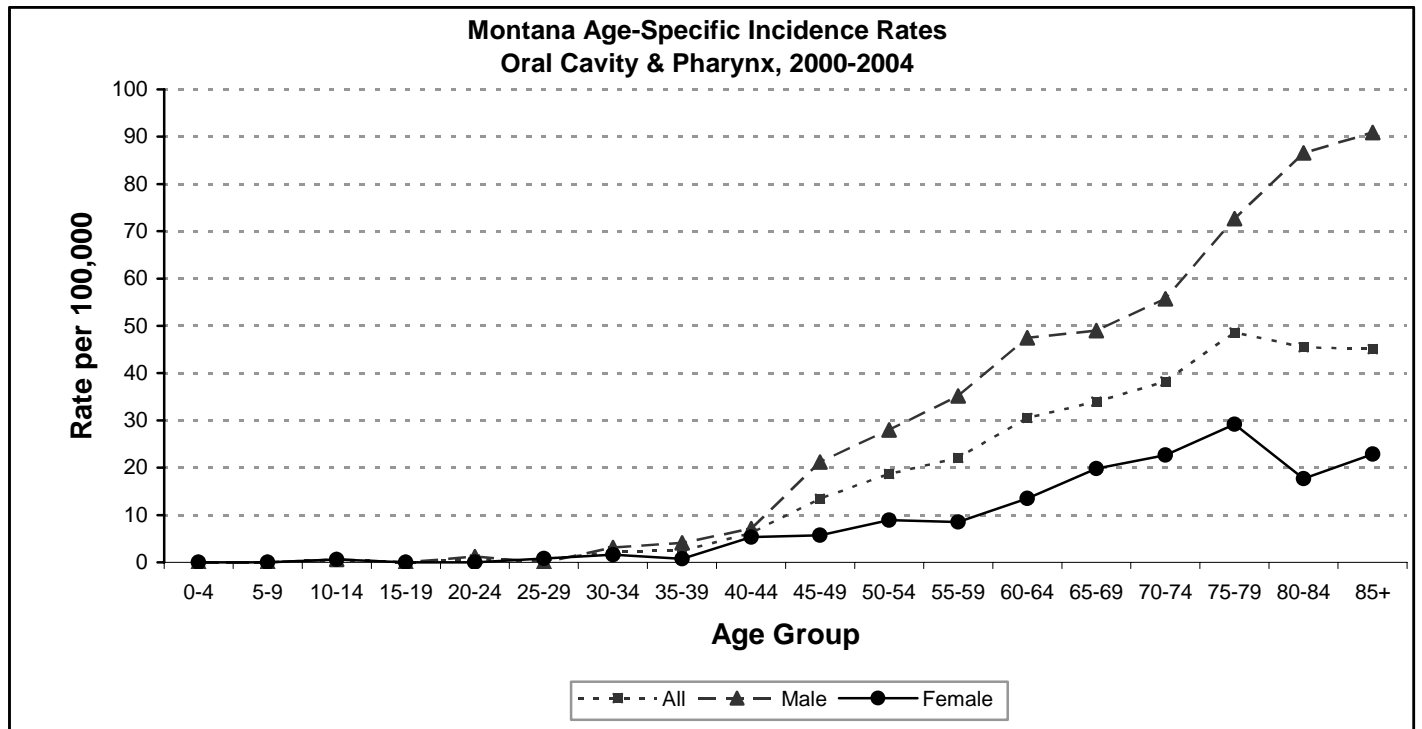
Avoiding the use of tobacco and alcohol reduces the risk of oral cancer.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Oral Cavity & Pharynx



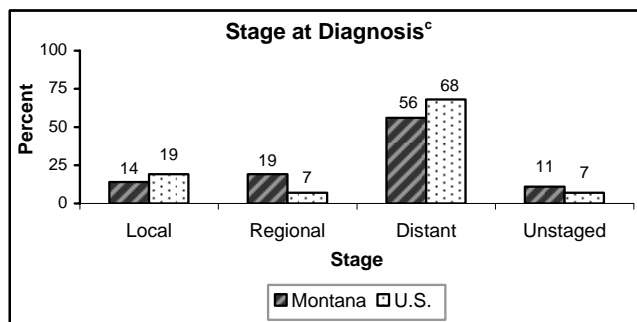
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Ovary

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

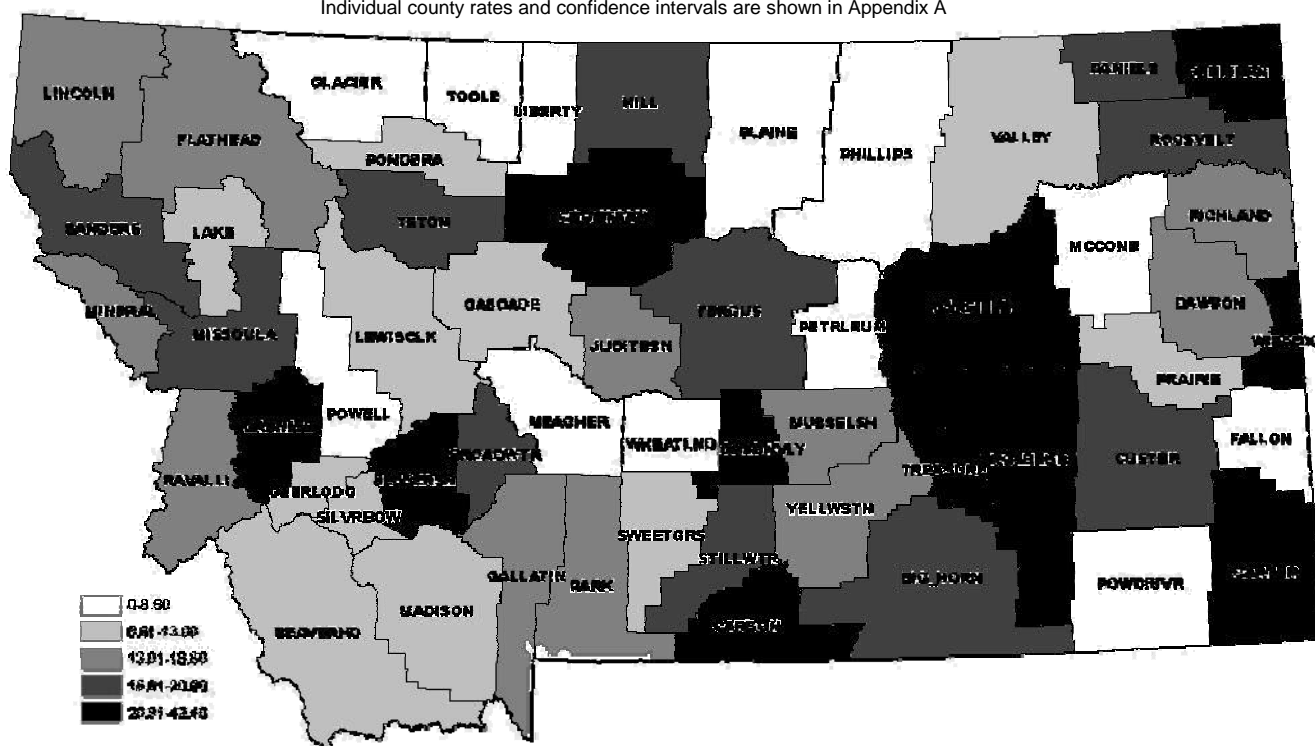
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	-	14.8	-	-	13.7	-
Mortality Rate ^b	-	9.3	-	-	8.9	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	-	394	-			
In-Situ	-	1	-			
Uncertain	-	18	-			
Benign	-	3	-			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: The risk of ovarian cancer increases sharply with age. Most ovarian cancer is diagnosed in women over age 40.

Childbearing: The risk of ovarian cancer decreases with increasing number of births.

Hormones: Women who take fertility drugs have an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer. Women who take hormone replacement therapy (HRT) after menopause may have an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer.

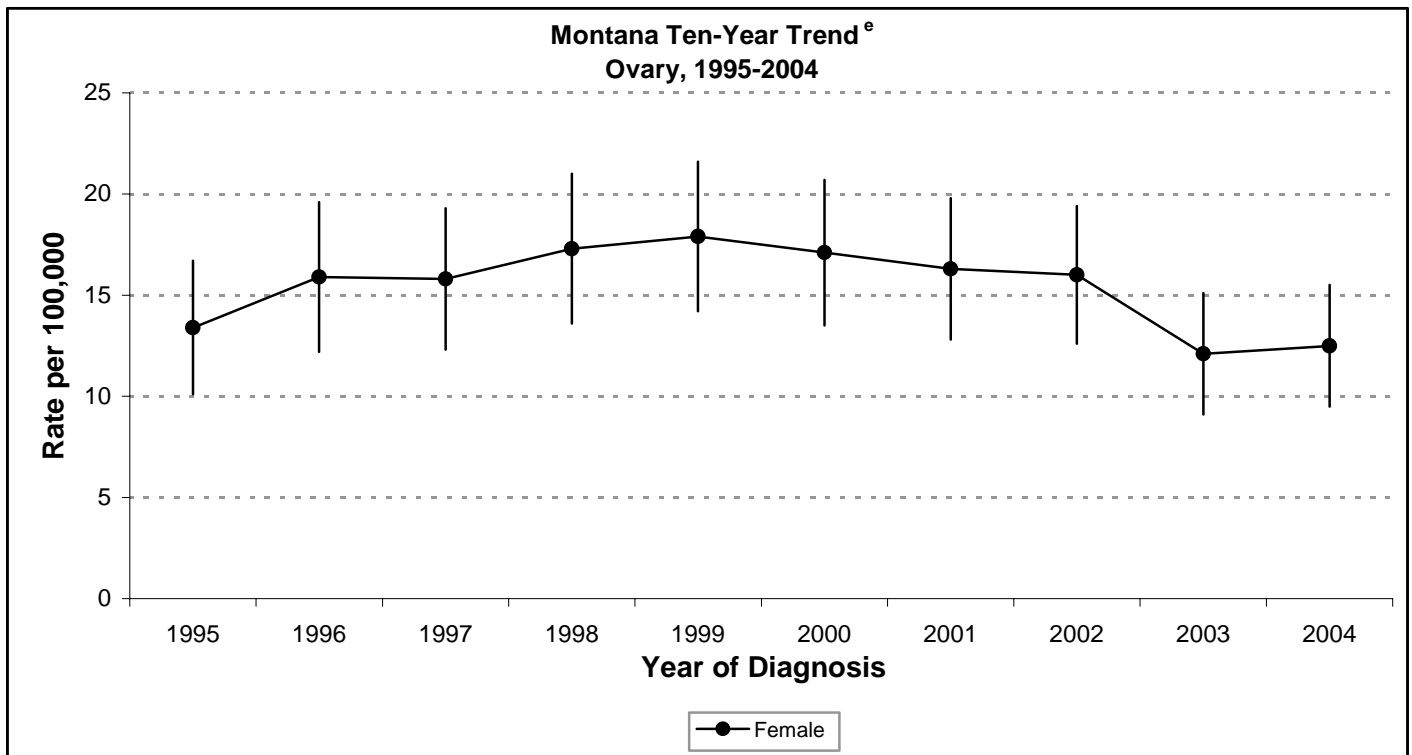
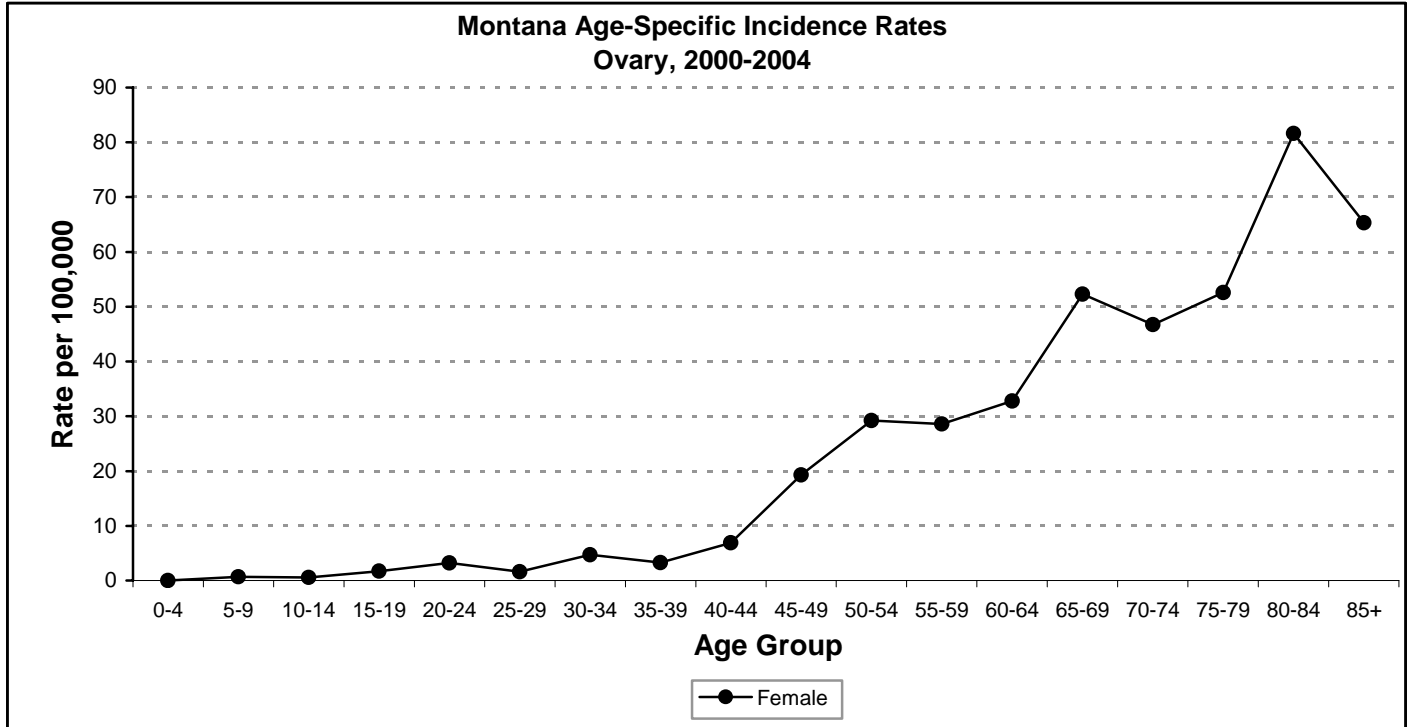
Family History: Women with a family history of ovarian cancer are more likely to develop ovarian cancer themselves, especially if two or more first-degree relatives have had ovarian cancer. Women with a family history of breast or colon cancer also have an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Ovary



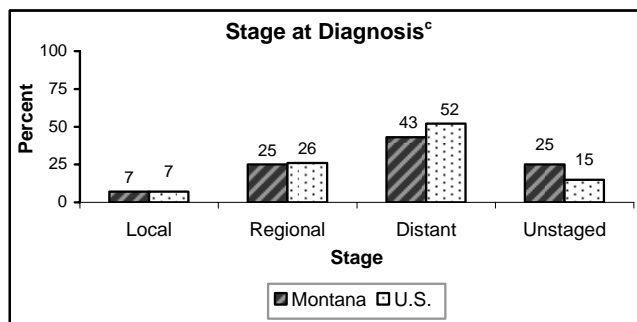
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Pancreas

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

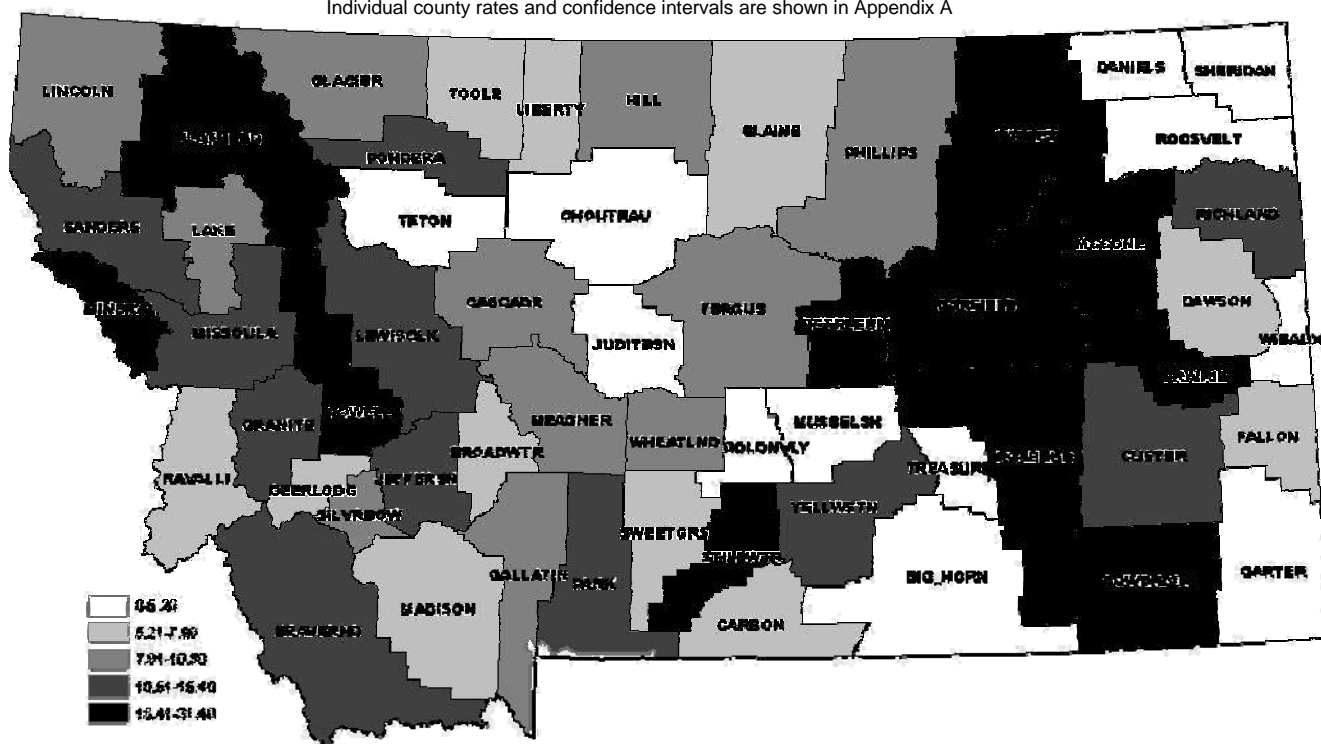
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	11.5	9.1	10.2	12.8	10.0	11.3
Mortality Rate ^b	11.0	8.5	9.7	12.1	9.2	10.5
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	262	256	518			
In-Situ	2	1	3			
Uncertain	0	0	0			
Benign	0	0	0			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: The risk of pancreatic cancer increases substantially with age after 30.

Sex: More men are diagnosed with pancreatic cancer than women.

Race: African Americans are more likely to be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer than people of other races.

Smoking: Smokers are two to three times more likely to develop pancreatic cancer than non-smokers.

Diet: A diet high in fat may increase the risk of developing pancreatic cancer.

Diabetes: People with diabetes have a higher risk of pancreatic cancer.

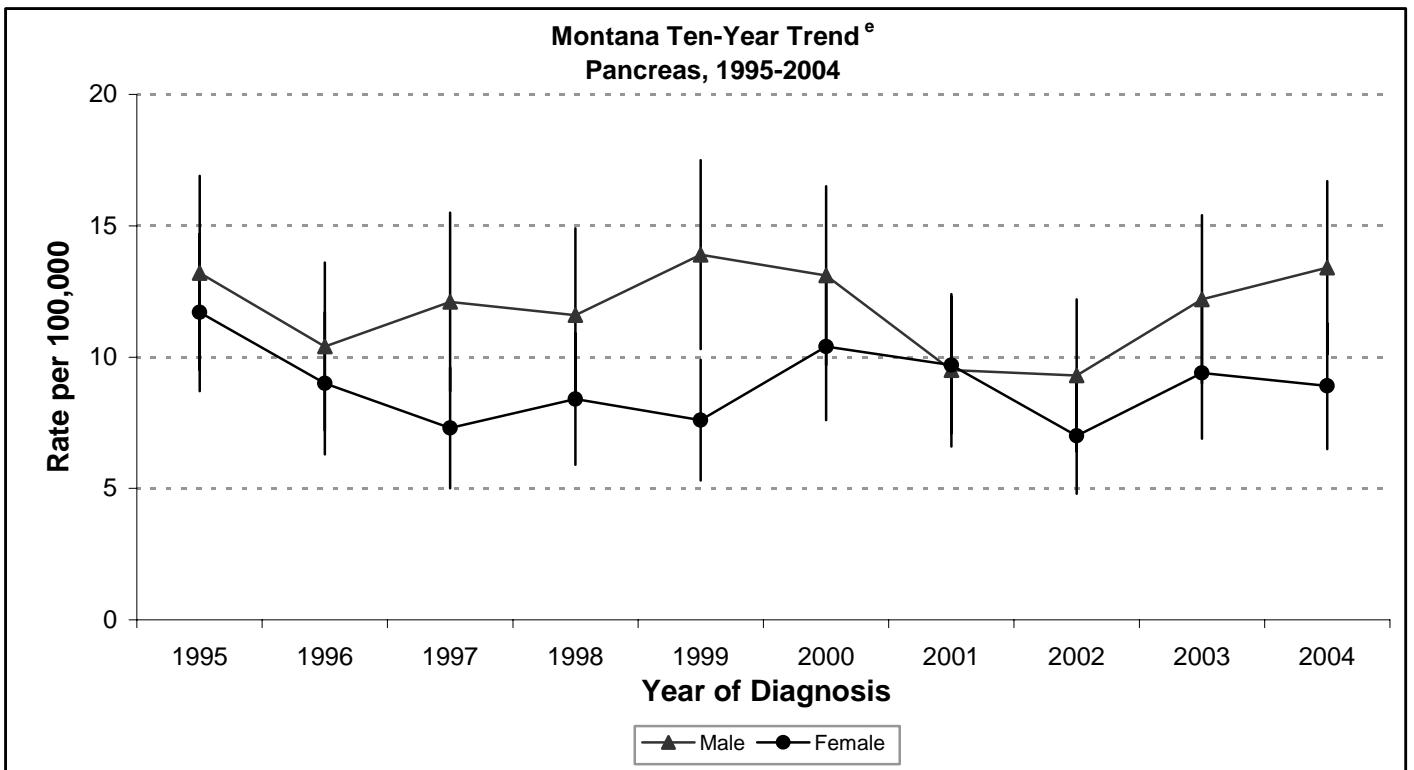
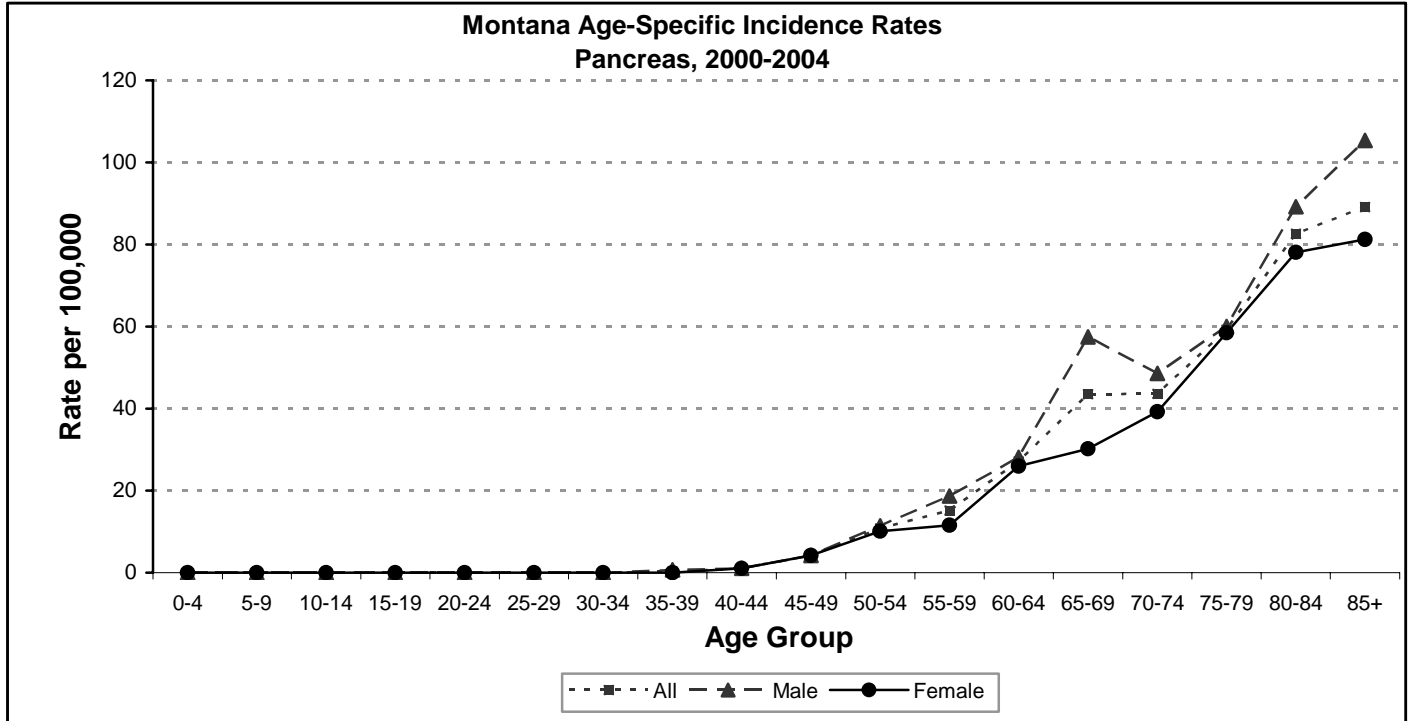
Family history: People whose parents or siblings have pancreatic cancer are more likely to develop pancreatic cancer themselves. People with a family history of colon or ovarian cancer are more likely to develop pancreatic cancer.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Pancreas

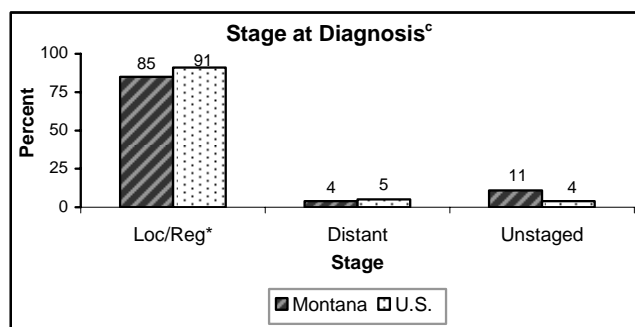


^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Prostate

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

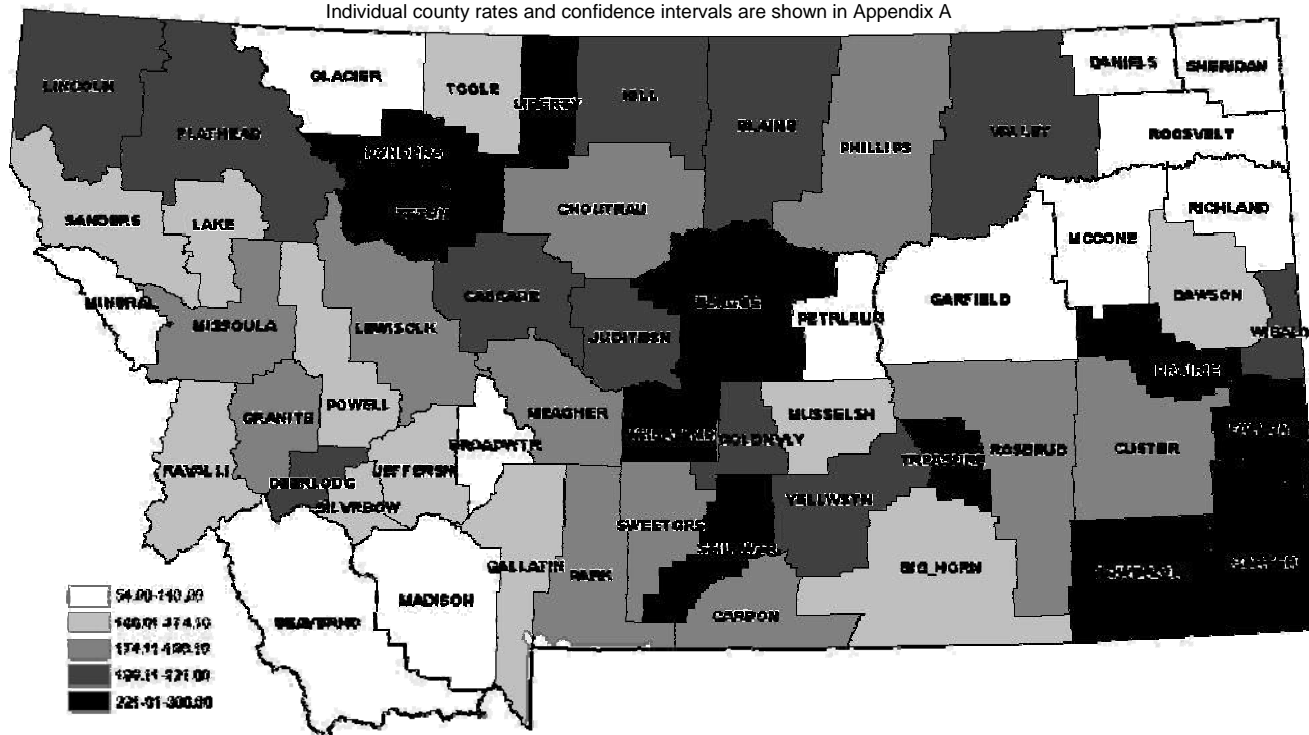
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	185.0	-	-	170.3	-	-
Mortality Rate ^b	28.8	-	-	28.5	-	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	4,308	-	-			
In-Situ	275	-	-			
Uncertain	0	-	-			
Benign	0	-	-			



* Local and regional stages are combined.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Age is the strongest risk factor for prostate cancer, with most men diagnosed after age 65.

Race: African American men are more likely to be diagnosed with prostate cancer than men of other races.

Diet: A diet high in animal fat or low in fruits and vegetables may increase the risk of prostate cancer.

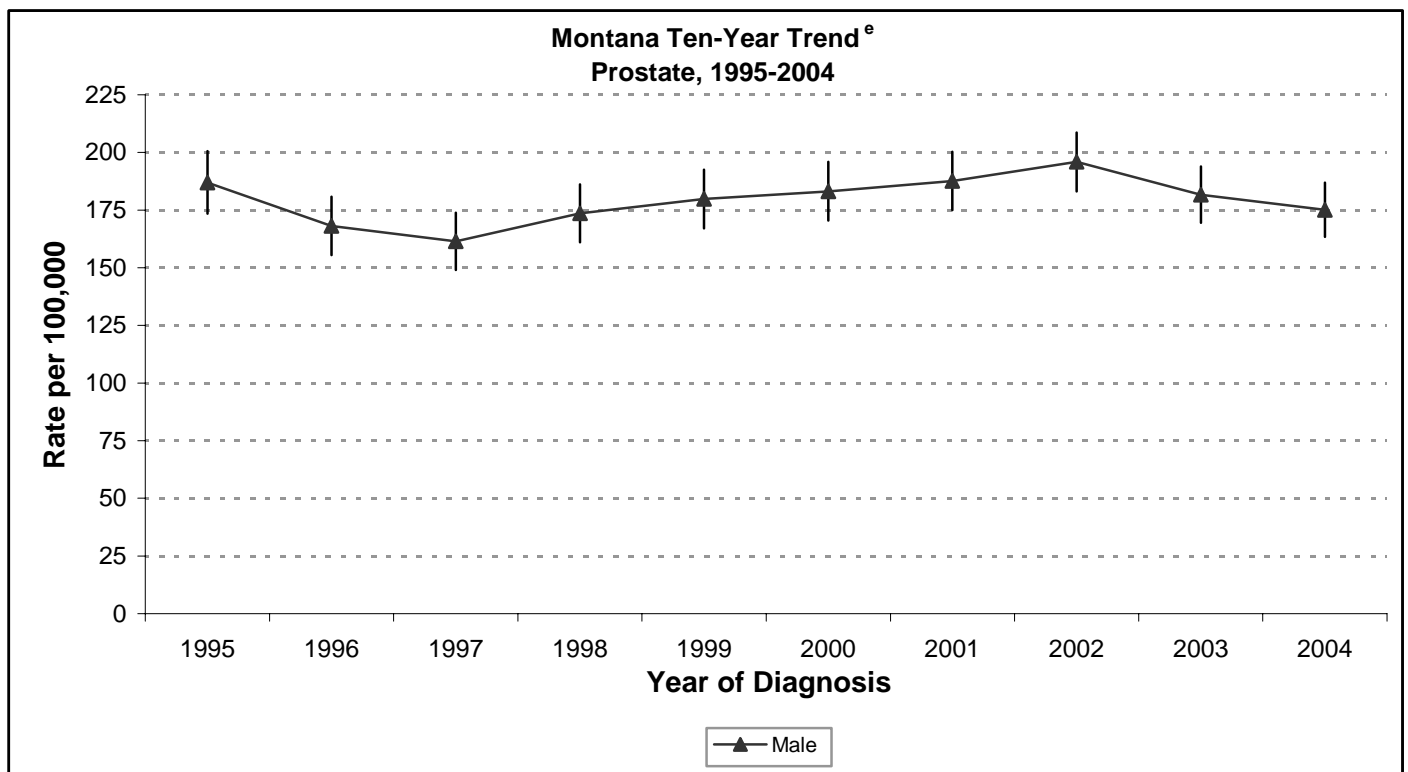
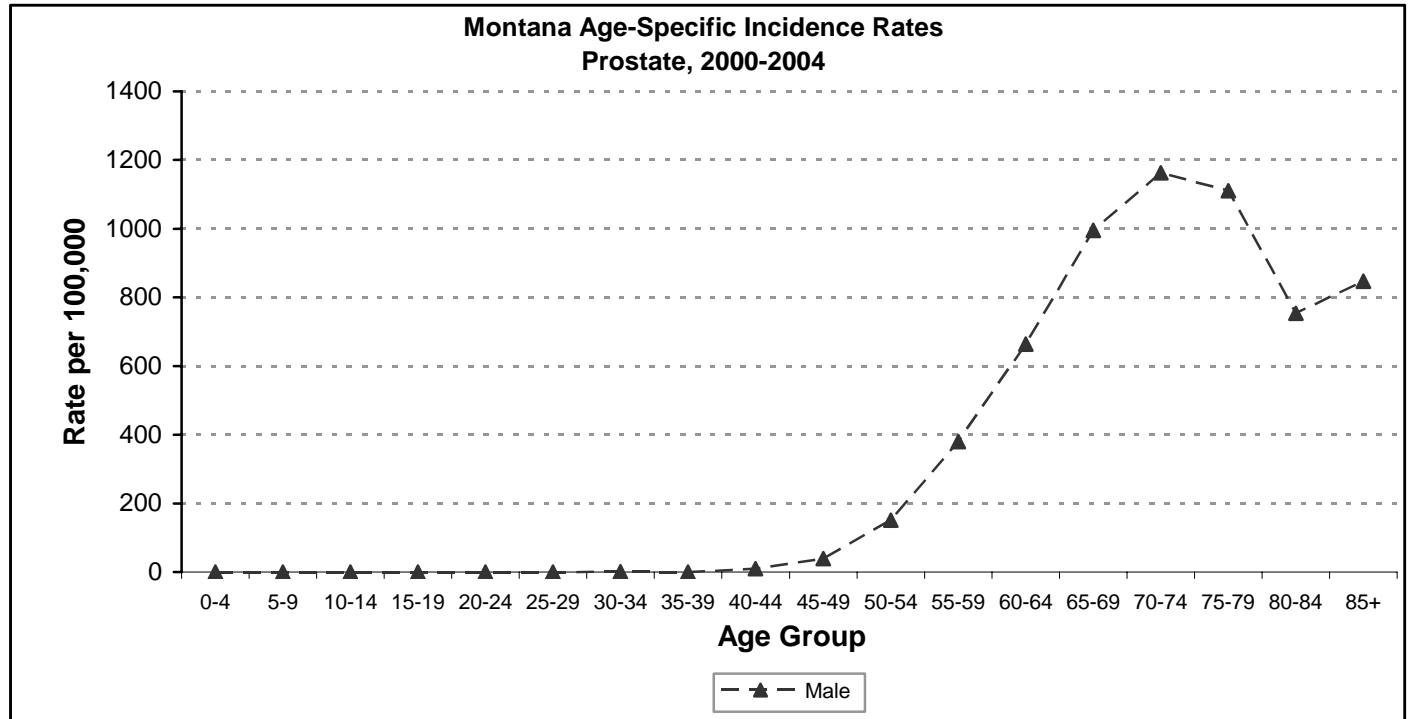
Family History: Risk of prostate cancer increases if a man's father or brother had the disease.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Prostate



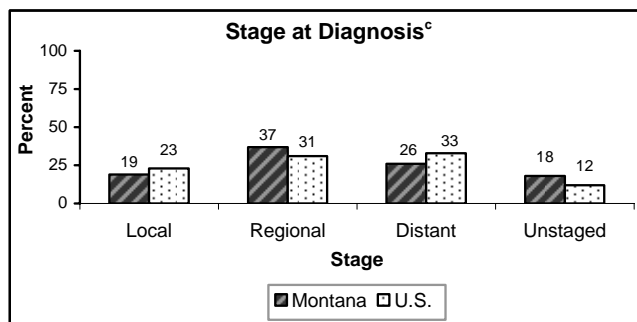
^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

Stomach

Incidence and Mortality Summary^g

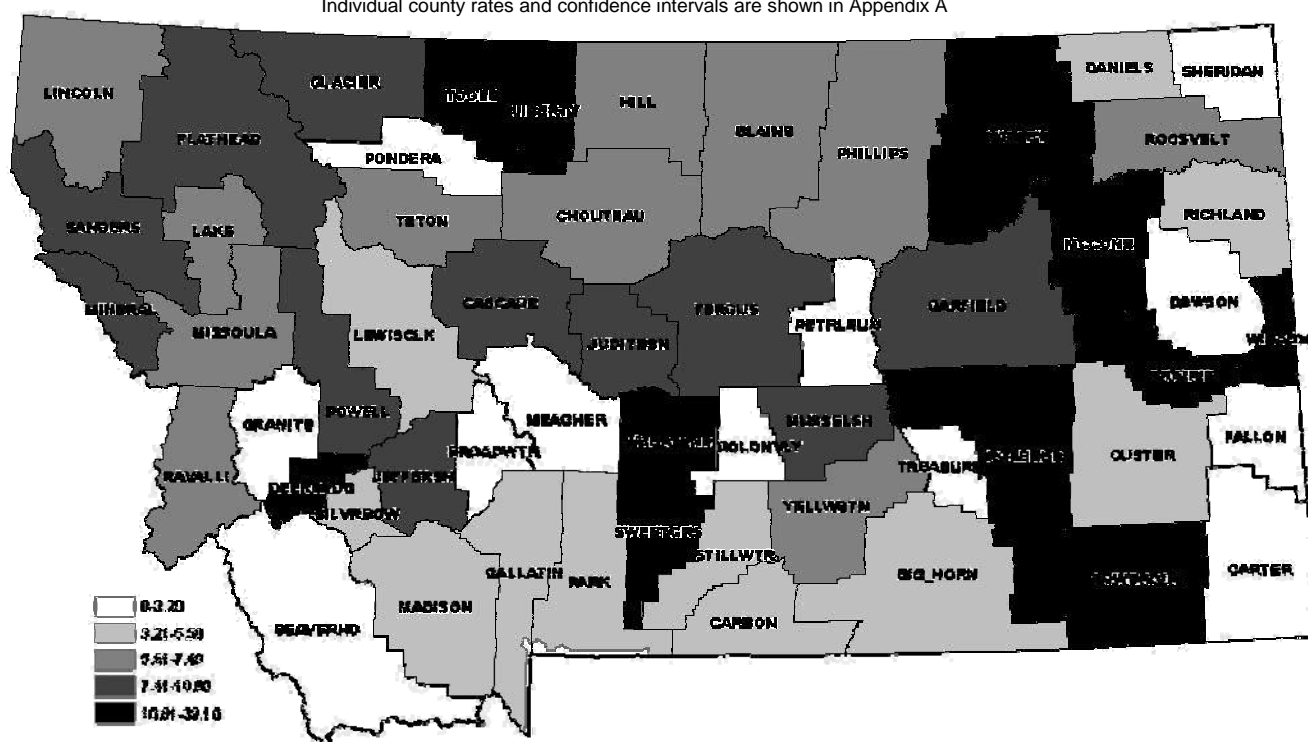
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	9.4	4.4	6.6	11.5	5.6	8.1
Mortality Rate ^b	4.8	2.4	3.4	6.0	3.1	4.3
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	211	118	329			
In-Situ	4	4	8			
Uncertain	0	0	0			
Benign	1	0	1			

Stage at Diagnosis^c



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Stomach cancer occurs most often in people over 55.

Sex: Men are diagnosed with stomach cancer twice as often as women.

Race: In the U.S., African Americans are diagnosed with stomach cancer more often than other races.

Diet: People who eat a lot of foods preserved by drying, smoking, salting, or pickling have an increased risk of developing stomach cancer. Eating fresh fruits and vegetables appears to decrease one's risk.

Smoking: Smoking tobacco may increase the risk for developing stomach cancer.

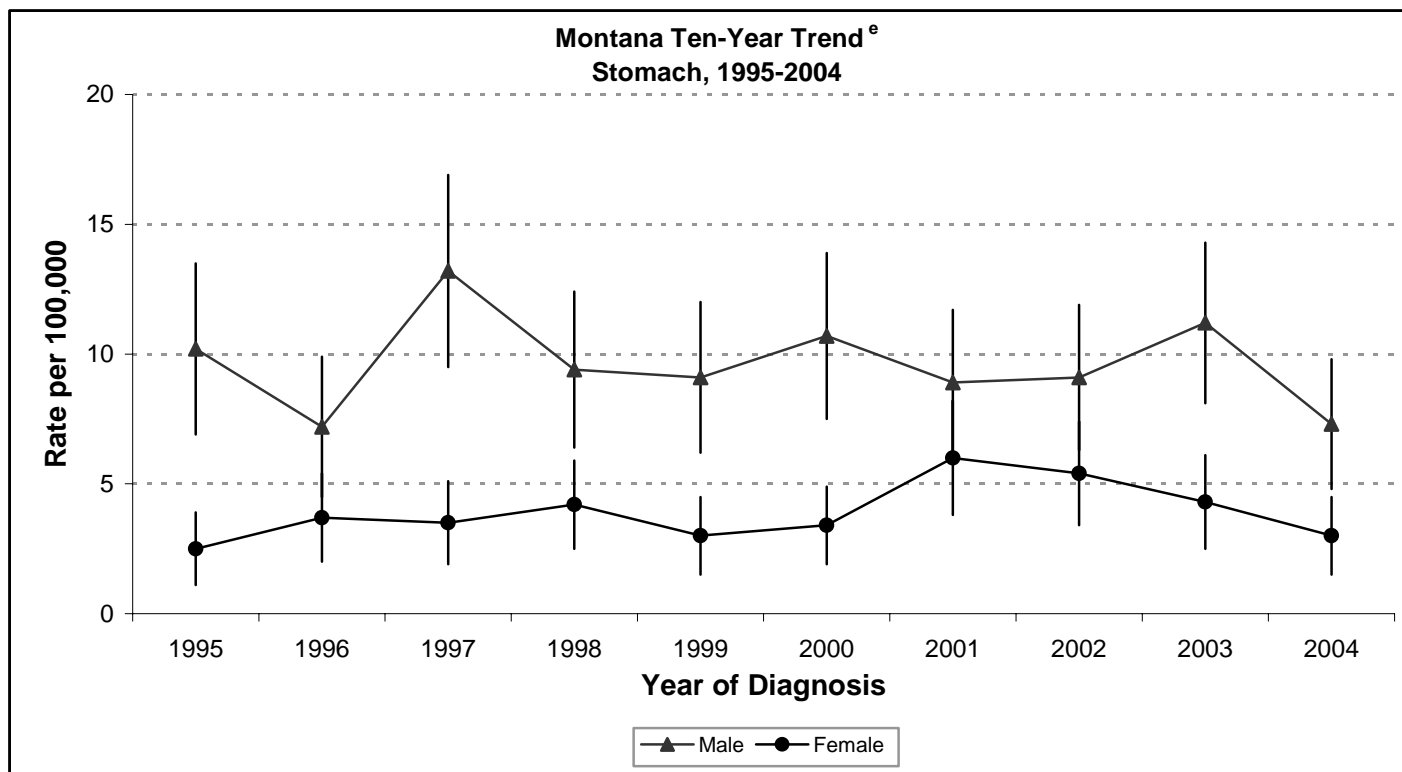
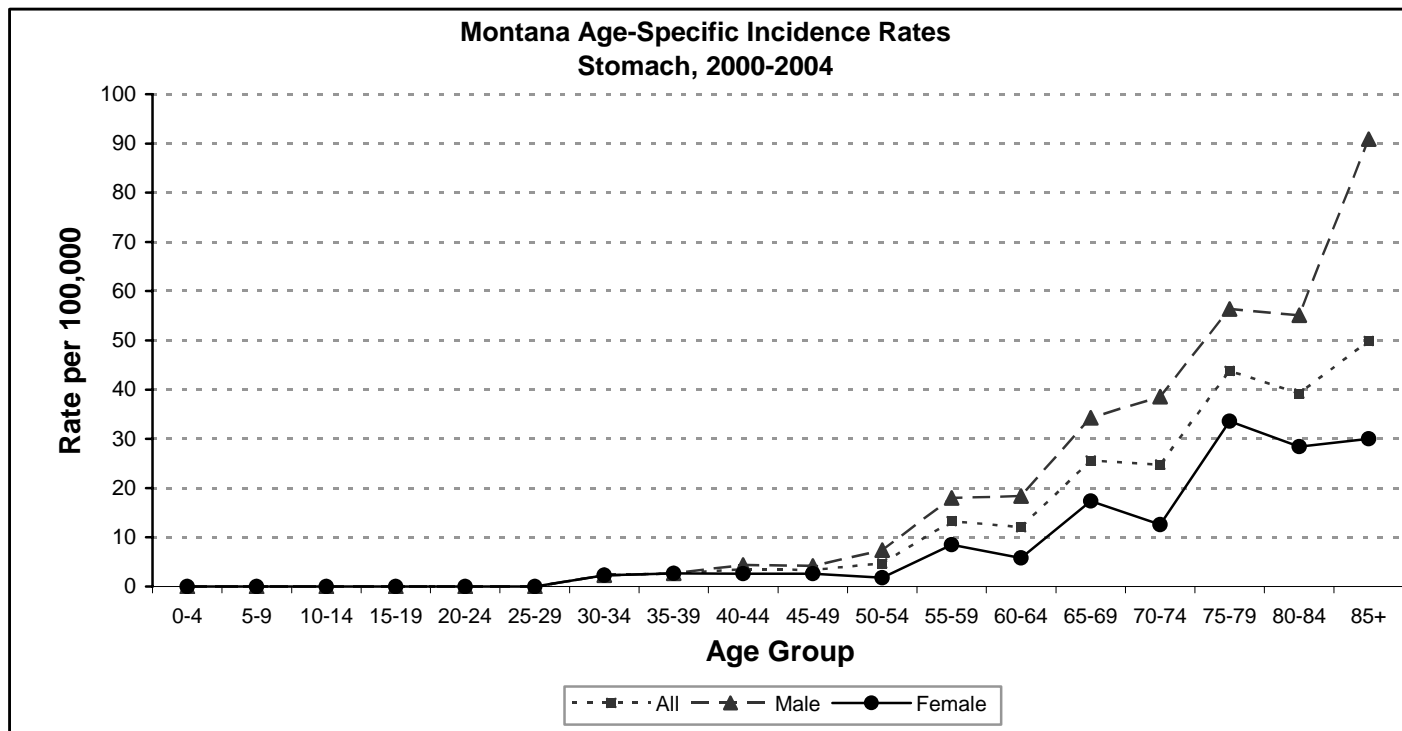
Conditions: Infection with the *Helicobacter pylori* bacteria, stomach surgery, or having a decrease of gastric juices (from pernicious anemia, achlorhydria or gastric atrophy) increases the risk of developing stomach cancer.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

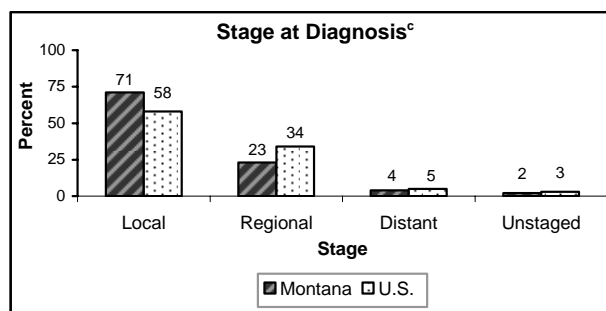
Stomach



^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

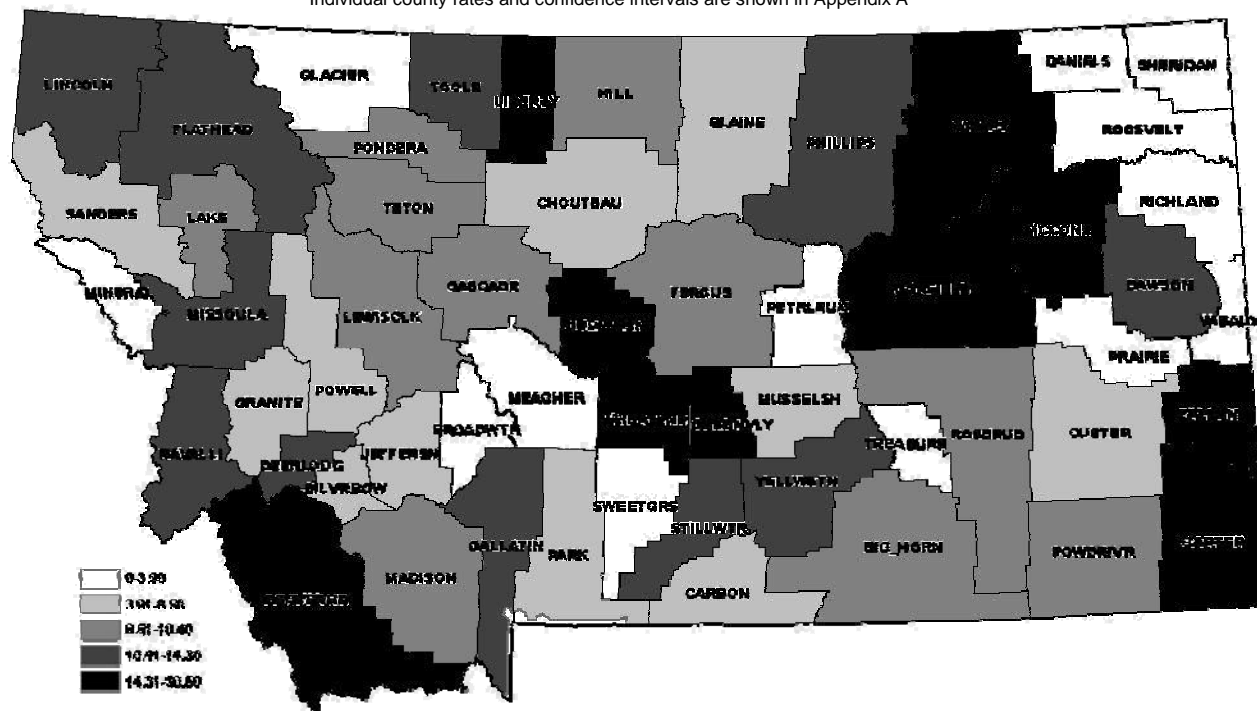
Thyroid

Incidence and Mortality Summary ^g						
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	4.6	15.6	10.1	4.2	12.1	8.2
Mortality Rate ^b	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	110	361	471			
In-Situ	0	0	0			
Uncertain	0	0	0			
Benign	0	0	0			



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Most people with thyroid cancer are over age 40.

Sex: Women are two to three times more likely to develop thyroid cancer than men.

Race: White people are more likely to be diagnosed with thyroid cancer than people of other races.

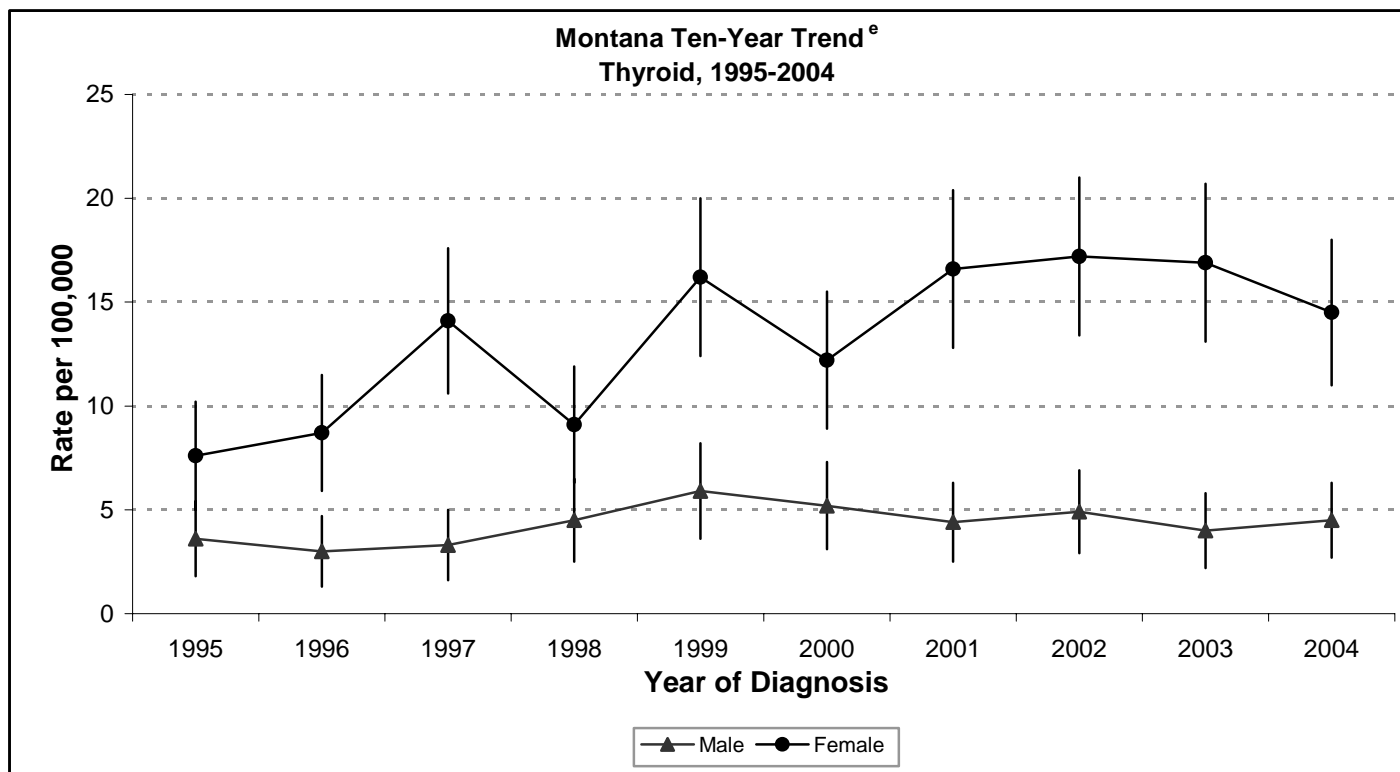
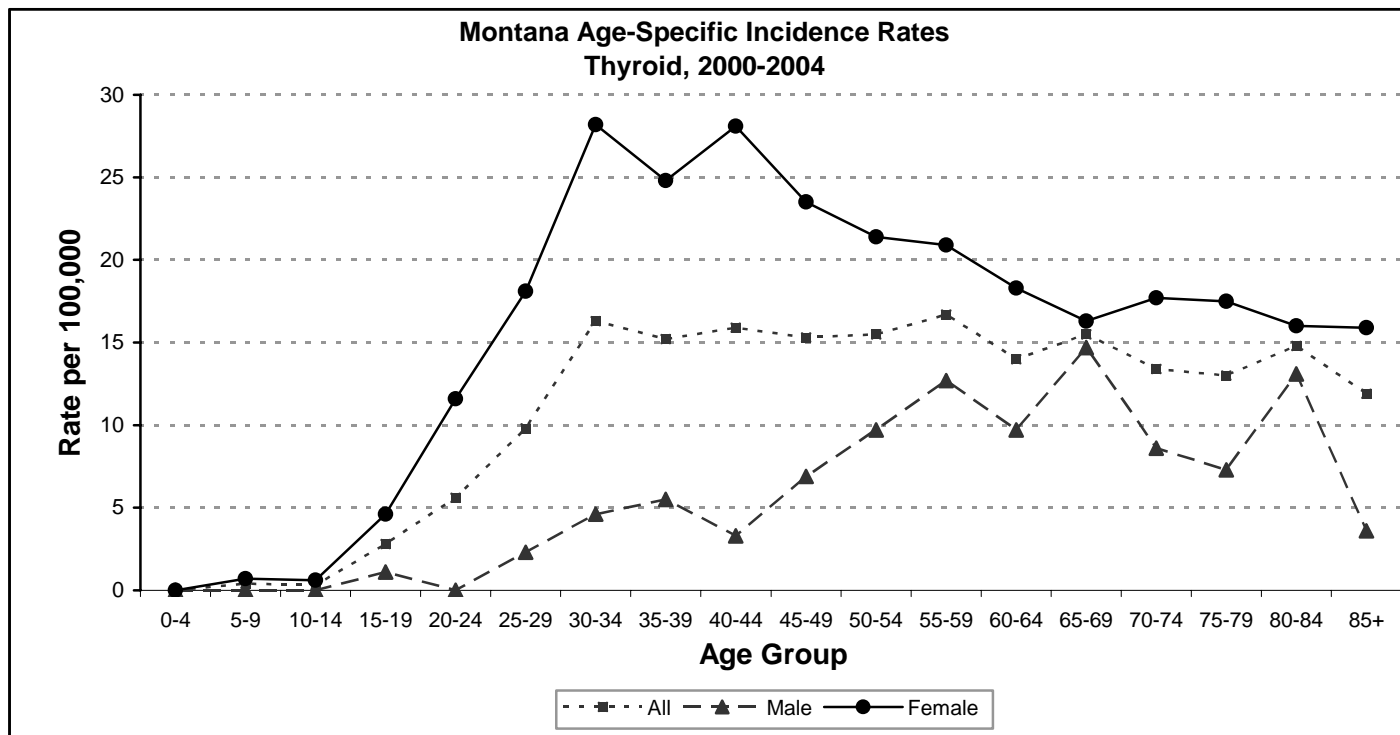
Radiation: Individuals exposed to high levels of radiation, such as radioactive fallout or therapeutic head, neck, and upper chest radiation treatments between 1920-1950 are much more likely to develop thyroid cancer.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

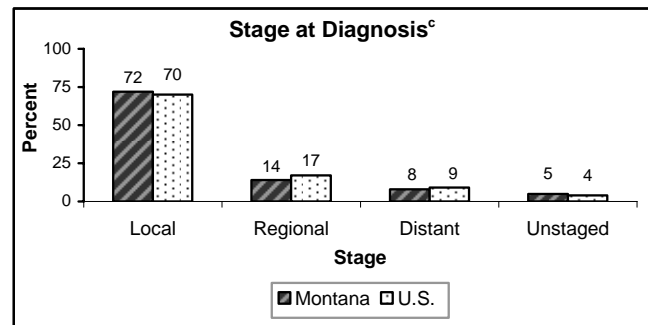
Thyroid



^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

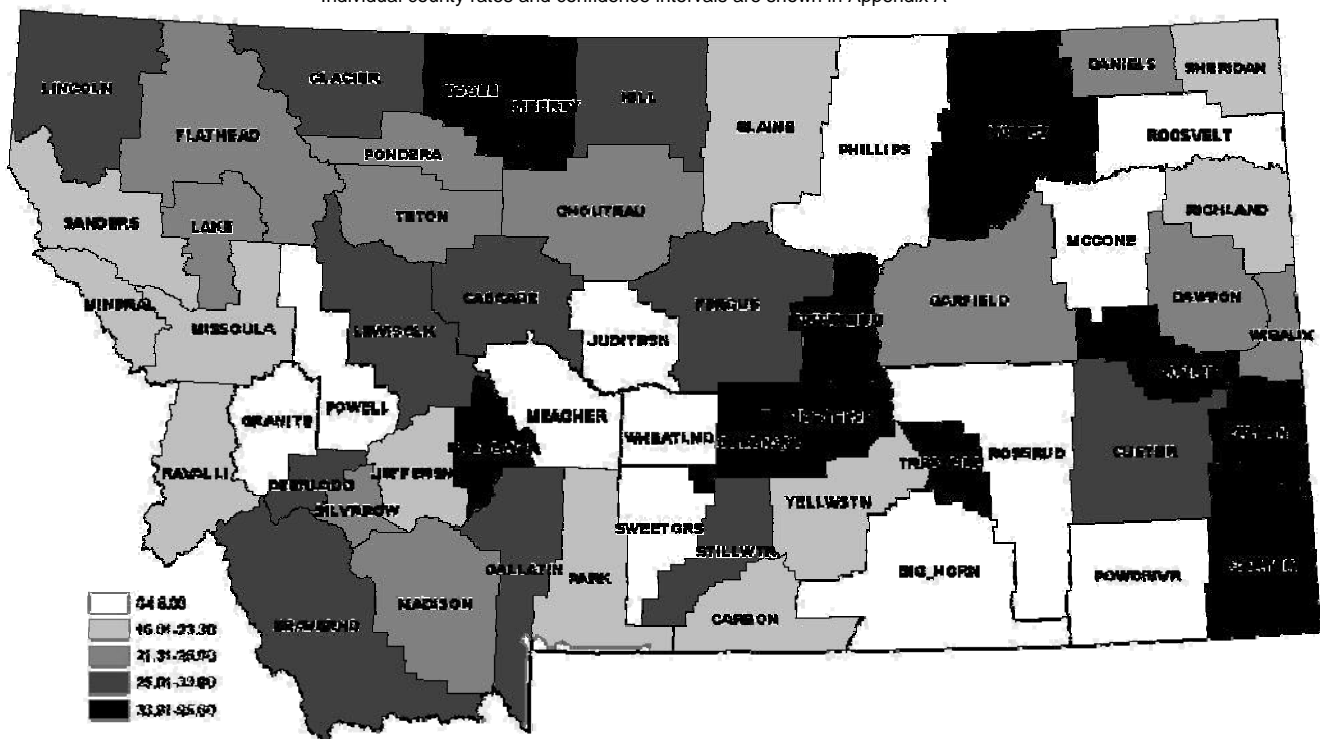
Uterus

Incidence and Mortality Summary ^g						
	Montana			U.S.		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Incidence Rate ^b	-	23.4	-	-	23.3	-
Mortality Rate ^b	-	4.6	-	-	4.1	-
Number of Cases:	Montana Only					
	Male	Female	Total			
Invasive	-	620	-			
In-Situ	-	6	-			
Uncertain	-	0	-			
Benign	-	0	-			



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (per 100,000) by County^b

Individual county rates and confidence intervals are shown in Appendix A



Risk and Associated Factors

Age: Uterine cancer is rare before the age of 45.

Race: White women are more likely than women of other races to develop uterine cancer.

Drugs: Women who use estrogen without progesterone as a hormone replacement therapy (HRT) have an increased risk of developing uterine cancer.

Obesity: Obese women have an increased risk of uterine cancer.

Childbearing: Women who have no children are at increased risk of developing uterine cancer.

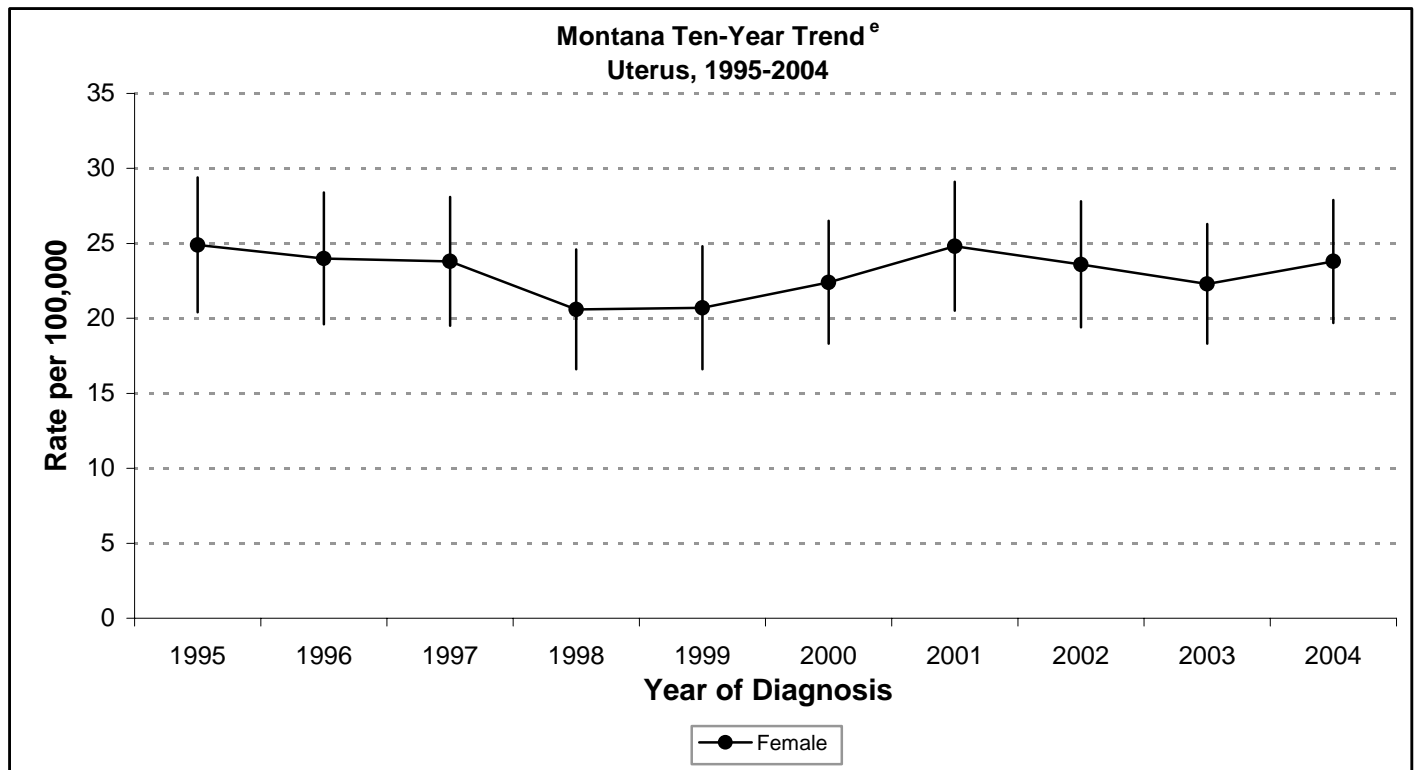
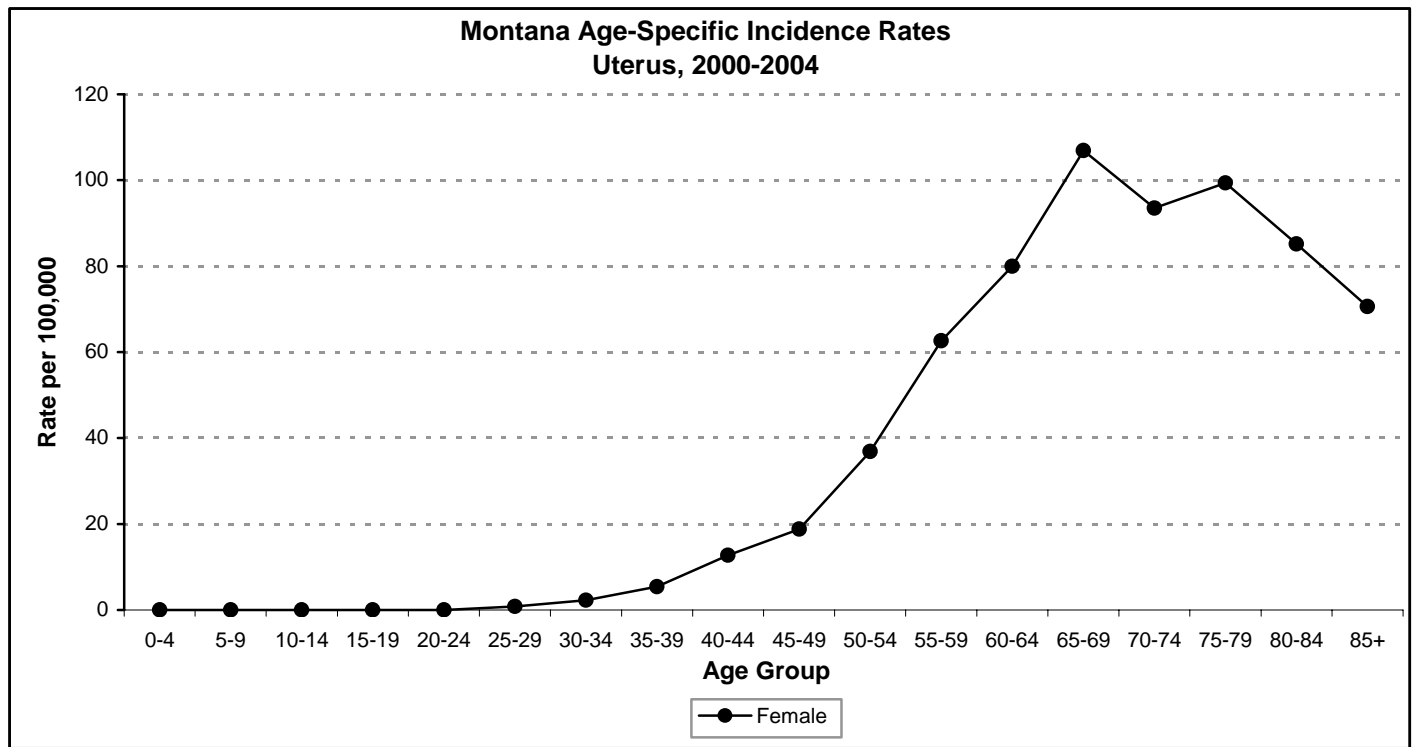
Menstruation: Women who began menstruation at an early age or entered menopause late in life have a higher risk of uterine cancer.

^b Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million Population. Montana age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2004; U.S. age-adjusted rates are for 2000-2003.

^c Montana stage at diagnosis are for 2000-2004; U.S. data for stage at diagnosis are 1996-2002.

^g Rates include invasive cases only.

Uterus



^e Confidence intervals (95%) are shown with vertical bar.

County Incidence Rates by Site

2000-2004

with 95% Confidence Intervals

	All Cancers*		Bladder**		Brain		Breast (female)	
County of Residence	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	478.6	(472.5 - 484.8)	23.8	(22.4 - 25.1)	7.3	(6.5 - 8.1)	124.8	(120.5 - 129.1)
Beaverhead	410.0	(353.9 - 466.0)	22.1	(9.4 - 34.7)	9.2	(1.1 - 17.3)	128.8	(84.6 - 173.0)
Big Horn	450.1	(390.3 - 510.0)	25.7	(11.4 - 40.0)	2.7	(0.0 - 6.5)	105.7	(67.4 - 144.0)
Blaine	423.7	(355.0 - 492.3)	28.2	(10.7 - 45.7)	2.8	(0.0 - 8.2)	112.8	(64.4 - 161.3)
Broadwater	440.9	(364.9 - 516.9)	31.0	(11.7 - 50.4)	0.0	na	167.2	(98.4 - 236.1)
Carbon	467.9	(413.2 - 522.6)	19.3	(8.3 - 30.2)	3.1	(0.0 - 7.4)	91.8	(57.9 - 125.8)
Carter	448.0	(307.7 - 588.2)	26.3	(0.0 - 62.8)	13.2	(0.0 - 39.0)	94.3	(7.5 - 181.0)
Cascade	480.5	(460.0 - 500.9)	21.7	(17.4 - 25.9)	5.5	(3.2 - 7.7)	118.8	(104.8 - 132.9)
Chouteau	442.2	(374.1 - 510.3)	13.9	(2.5 - 25.2)	2.9	(0.0 - 8.6)	119.6	(69.5 - 169.7)
Custer	531.3	(477.6 - 585.1)	24.2	(13.2 - 35.2)	6.3	(0.0 - 12.5)	127.6	(90.6 - 164.6)
Daniels	338.7	(249.8 - 427.7)	0.0	na	15.5	(0.0 - 37.3)	88.8	(24.6 - 152.9)
Dawson	495.6	(436.7 - 554.6)	30.5	(16.7 - 44.3)	4.1	(0.0 - 9.9)	121.8	(79.3 - 164.2)
Deer Lodge	486.5	(429.4 - 543.7)	28.9	(15.4 - 42.4)	14.6	(3.0 - 26.2)	103.1	(65.6 - 140.7)
Fallon	484.7	(380.5 - 588.8)	32.6	(6.3 - 58.9)	0.0	na	76.5	(17.7 - 135.4)
Fergus	515.5	(465.9 - 565.1)	23.0	(12.7 - 33.2)	10.7	(3.2 - 18.2)	125.9	(89.9 - 161.8)
Flathead	499.3	(477.8 - 520.7)	23.9	(19.2 - 28.6)	7.8	(5.1 - 10.5)	131.0	(115.9 - 146.0)
Gallatin	439.6	(414.8 - 464.5)	24.6	(18.6 - 30.6)	4.5	(2.2 - 6.9)	137.1	(118.3 - 155.8)
Garfield	367.4	(234.2 - 500.6)	6.9	(0.0 - 20.3)	12.9	(0.0 - 38.3)	61.2	(0.0 - 133.2)
Glacier	425.8	(370.8 - 480.8)	9.0	(1.0 - 16.9)	8.8	(1.0 - 16.6)	124.4	(83.9 - 164.9)
Golden Valley	600.5	(404.2 - 796.8)	102.7	(19.4 - 186.1)	0.0	na	165.9	(0.0 - 337.5)
Granite	431.9	(334.9 - 529.0)	23.5	(0.2 - 46.8)	10.2	(0.0 - 30.1)	94.1	(32.6 - 155.6)
Hill	515.7	(466.5 - 565.0)	21.4	(11.7 - 31.0)	11.7	(4.0 - 19.3)	128.1	(94.4 - 161.8)
Jefferson	436.0	(376.1 - 496.0)	23.0	(8.0 - 37.9)	4.6	(0.0 - 10.9)	103.6	(66.8 - 140.4)
Judith Basin	435.1	(327.5 - 542.7)	7.6	(0.0 - 22.4)	7.6	(0.0 - 22.6)	55.1	(0.3 - 109.9)
Lake	447.5	(414.0 - 481.0)	20.9	(13.7 - 28.2)	12.0	(6.2 - 17.8)	114.3	(90.8 - 137.8)
Lewis & Clark	487.7	(462.1 - 513.2)	22.4	(16.8 - 27.9)	9.5	(5.8 - 13.2)	139.9	(121.5 - 158.2)
Liberty	524.3	(403.1 - 645.6)	31.3	(0.2 - 62.5)	7.3	(0.0 - 21.5)	138.9	(53.1 - 224.8)
Lincoln	500.9	(460.0 - 541.7)	28.9	(19.2 - 38.5)	8.9	(2.7 - 15.0)	150.4	(119.0 - 181.9)
McCone	382.8	(267.4 - 498.3)	16.8	(0.0 - 40.3)	24.6	(0.0 - 63.1)	138.7	(47.2 - 230.1)
Madison	363.2	(307.8 - 418.7)	18.8	(6.4 - 31.1)	0.0	na	94.4	(53.0 - 135.8)
Meagher	424.9	(311.7 - 538.0)	36.9	(4.5 - 69.4)	14.1	(0.0 - 33.7)	91.8	(17.6 - 166.1)
Mineral	451.8	(366.7 - 536.9)	45.0	(17.5 - 72.5)	7.9	(0.0 - 18.9)	99.5	(39.6 - 159.4)
Missoula	444.3	(424.3 - 464.3)	24.7	(19.8 - 29.5)	5.3	(3.2 - 7.5)	129.9	(115.4 - 144.5)
Musselshell	520.6	(437.3 - 603.9)	26.6	(9.2 - 44.0)	9.2	(0.0 - 19.6)	109.9	(58.4 - 161.3)
Park	486.9	(442.0 - 531.8)	21.4	(12.0 - 30.8)	9.8	(2.8 - 16.8)	121.7	(91.1 - 152.3)
Petroleum	351.5	(155.6 - 547.4)	0.0	na	0.0	na	147.5	(0.0 - 361.4)
Phillips	502.4	(419.9 - 585.0)	28.5	(8.7 - 48.3)	0.0	na	97.3	(44.9 - 149.7)
Pondera	517.0	(443.1 - 590.9)	9.9	(0.2 - 19.6)	16.3	(1.2 - 31.3)	117.9	(65.3 - 170.4)
Powder River	405.2	(287.8 - 522.6)	23.0	(0.0 - 49.3)	30.5	(0.3 - 60.7)	130.6	(38.0 - 223.2)
Powell	521.4	(449.9 - 592.8)	28.4	(12.1 - 44.7)	5.3	(0.0 - 12.6)	119.3	(67.0 - 171.7)
Prairie	644.3	(483.0 - 805.5)	49.2	(6.0 - 92.3)	0.0	na	116.0	(20.6 - 211.3)
Ravalli	436.5	(409.2 - 463.7)	27.6	(20.9 - 34.3)	9.6	(5.3 - 14.0)	108.0	(88.9 - 127.0)
Richland	389.2	(336.0 - 442.5)	7.3	(0.1 - 14.5)	10.4	(0.7 - 20.1)	111.0	(71.6 - 150.4)
Roosevelt	463.8	(402.2 - 525.5)	10.3	(1.3 - 19.4)	4.3	(0.0 - 10.2)	163.5	(114.2 - 212.8)
Rosebud	551.6	(476.6 - 626.6)	17.6	(4.1 - 31.2)	8.0	(0.1 - 15.9)	107.6	(64.5 - 150.6)
Sanders	500.8	(447.7 - 553.8)	23.8	(12.6 - 35.1)	7.8	(0.5 - 15.1)	124.4	(86.9 - 161.9)
Sheridan	393.6	(322.8 - 464.5)	26.6	(8.9 - 44.4)	8.6	(0.0 - 21.2)	80.0	(30.2 - 129.7)
Silver Bow	444.2	(415.1 - 473.3)	28.9	(21.6 - 36.2)	5.7	(2.1 - 9.3)	103.7	(84.1 - 123.3)
Stillwater	545.2	(479.0 - 611.4)	18.0	(6.2 - 29.9)	7.3	(0.0 - 15.6)	163.4	(113.5 - 213.3)
Sweet Grass	445.9	(360.2 - 531.7)	10.3	(0.0 - 22.1)	9.5	(0.0 - 22.9)	118.8	(53.3 - 184.3)
Teton	492.9	(423.9 - 561.9)	15.0	(2.9 - 27.2)	7.7	(0.0 - 16.6)	180.0	(119.4 - 240.6)
Toole	477.9	(398.5 - 557.2)	26.4	(7.6 - 45.1)	17.8	(1.9 - 33.8)	106.5	(53.9 - 159.2)
Treasure	621.5	(405.6 - 837.5)	39.8	(0.0 - 96.0)	24.1	(0.0 - 71.3)	150.1	(0.0 - 300.6)
Valley	578.3	(509.9 - 646.7)	20.0	(8.1 - 31.9)	7.4	(0.0 - 15.9)	102.8	(59.9 - 145.8)
Wheatland	422.1	(315.3 - 528.8)	20.1	(0.0 - 40.2)	0.0	na	89.7	(20.4 - 159.0)
Wibaux	463.8	(299.8 - 627.8)	23.6	(0.0 - 56.3)	18.5	(0.0 - 54.7)	28.4	(0.0 - 84.1)
Yellowstone	532.2	(515.1 - 549.3)	27.1	(23.3 - 30.9)	7.9	(5.8 - 10.0)	134.8	(123.1 - 146.6)

* Rates include all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

** Rates include invasive and in-situ bladder cases.

County Incidence Rates by Site

2000-2004

with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Cervix		Colon & Rectum		Kidney & Renal Pelvis		Leukemia	
County of Residence	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	7.9	(6.7 - 9.0)	49.1	(47.1 - 51.0)	12.1	(11.1 - 13.0)	13.5	(12.5 - 14.5)
Beaverhead	3.6	(0.0 - 10.8)	41.7	(24.1 - 59.4)	12.0	(2.3 - 21.8)	12.4	(3.2 - 21.7)
Big Horn	9.7	(0.0 - 20.6)	50.1	(30.1 - 70.1)	16.2	(6.0 - 26.4)	11.4	(1.9 - 20.9)
Blaine	5.2	(0.0 - 15.3)	36.5	(16.6 - 56.4)	15.0	(1.8 - 28.1)	12.5	(0.2 - 24.9)
Broadwater	7.4	(0.0 - 21.9)	46.8	(22.2 - 71.4)	6.4	(0.0 - 15.2)	10.8	(0.0 - 23.1)
Carbon	9.9	(0.0 - 21.1)	59.5	(40.8 - 78.3)	4.8	(0.0 - 10.3)	10.5	(1.6 - 19.5)
Carter	21.1	(0.0 - 62.4)	72.7	(18.6 - 126.8)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Cascade	13.0	(7.9 - 18.0)	49.2	(42.7 - 55.7)	14.1	(10.6 - 17.7)	8.8	(6.0 - 11.6)
Chouteau	0.0	na	67.1	(41.9 - 92.3)	20.3	(5.8 - 34.8)	15.4	(3.1 - 27.7)
Custer	1.6	(0.0 - 4.7)	71.4	(52.1 - 90.7)	8.6	(1.6 - 15.5)	17.0	(6.5 - 27.4)
Daniels	24.7	(0.0 - 58.9)	76.6	(33.9 - 119.2)	4.0	(0.0 - 11.8)	0.0	na
Dawson	20.5	(2.1 - 38.8)	46.2	(28.7 - 63.8)	9.0	(1.1 - 16.9)	15.6	(4.1 - 27.1)
Deer Lodge	0.0	na	46.2	(29.5 - 63.0)	9.5	(1.9 - 17.1)	8.3	(1.6 - 14.9)
Fallon	0.0	na	49.6	(16.8 - 82.3)	16.7	(0.0 - 35.8)	26.3	(0.0 - 53.2)
Fergus	0.0	na	50.9	(35.4 - 66.4)	10.7	(2.8 - 18.6)	17.6	(7.8 - 27.5)
Flathead	11.8	(7.0 - 16.7)	52.6	(45.7 - 59.6)	13.8	(10.2 - 17.4)	11.9	(8.5 - 15.2)
Gallatin	6.3	(2.5 - 10.1)	42.6	(34.7 - 50.5)	10.1	(6.3 - 13.8)	11.1	(7.2 - 15.1)
Garfield	0.0	na	61.1	(7.5 - 114.7)	12.2	(0.0 - 36.2)	19.5	(0.0 - 57.6)
Glacier	0.0	na	61.1	(39.7 - 82.4)	14.4	(5.0 - 23.8)	16.4	(5.4 - 27.4)
Golden Valley	0.0	na	56.5	(0.9 - 112.2)	15.2	(0.0 - 45.1)	0.0	na
Granite	0.0	na	35.4	(8.6 - 62.1)	5.1	(0.0 - 15.0)	11.6	(0.0 - 34.2)
Hill	7.7	(0.0 - 16.4)	60.8	(44.1 - 77.6)	19.5	(9.9 - 29.2)	16.9	(8.0 - 25.7)
Jefferson	14.4	(0.0 - 31.0)	45.2	(25.8 - 64.6)	14.2	(2.5 - 25.8)	15.3	(3.8 - 26.9)
Judith Basin	0.0	na	41.3	(10.2 - 72.4)	27.7	(0.4 - 55.1)	37.8	(7.1 - 68.5)
Lake	7.2	(0.8 - 13.7)	51.8	(40.5 - 63.1)	14.9	(8.6 - 21.2)	10.7	(5.4 - 16.1)
Lewis & Clark	7.6	(3.3 - 12.0)	49.9	(41.6 - 58.1)	10.3	(6.6 - 13.9)	13.6	(9.2 - 18.0)
Liberty	0.0	na	42.8	(12.8 - 72.8)	0.0	na	30.9	(3.3 - 58.5)
Lincoln	5.8	(0.0 - 12.5)	48.3	(35.6 - 60.9)	7.8	(2.9 - 12.8)	14.6	(7.6 - 21.6)
McCone	0.0	na	77.1	(29.4 - 124.8)	0.0	na	20.8	(0.0 - 44.5)
Madison	0.0	na	33.2	(16.8 - 49.6)	9.4	(0.1 - 18.6)	6.0	(0.0 - 12.9)
Meagher	0.0	na	43.3	(2.7 - 84.0)	14.8	(0.0 - 35.3)	0.0	na
Mineral	0.0	na	46.5	(17.4 - 75.5)	11.3	(0.0 - 24.2)	9.0	(0.0 - 21.6)
Missoula	4.5	(1.8 - 7.2)	39.5	(33.5 - 45.5)	11.9	(8.6 - 15.1)	12.5	(9.1 - 15.8)
Musselshell	5.8	(0.0 - 17.1)	44.1	(20.8 - 67.4)	13.0	(0.1 - 25.9)	21.1	(4.1 - 38.0)
Park	17.6	(4.3 - 31.0)	44.3	(30.8 - 57.7)	13.1	(5.6 - 20.6)	16.4	(7.6 - 25.1)
Petroleum	0.0	na	113.4	(1.1 - 225.6)	0.0	na	21.5	(0.0 - 63.8)
Phillips	0.0	na	79.0	(47.2 - 110.8)	5.1	(0.0 - 12.4)	24.1	(6.2 - 42.1)
Pondera	38.3	(5.8 - 70.9)	27.3	(11.1 - 43.6)	18.2	(4.7 - 31.7)	21.3	(6.5 - 36.1)
Powder River	0.0	na	8.1	(0.0 - 23.9)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Powell	12.4	(0.0 - 29.6)	44.5	(23.7 - 65.3)	19.1	(5.9 - 32.4)	26.6	(9.7 - 43.5)
Prairie	13.7	(0.0 - 40.6)	121.9	(54.5 - 189.3)	0.0	na	17.7	(0.0 - 42.4)
Ravalli	3.9	(0.0 - 7.8)	35.6	(27.9 - 43.2)	9.9	(5.8 - 13.9)	11.1	(6.8 - 15.4)
Richland	6.0	(0.0 - 14.6)	41.5	(24.2 - 58.9)	1.8	(0.0 - 5.3)	20.8	(8.9 - 32.6)
Roosevelt	7.9	(0.0 - 18.9)	58.3	(36.5 - 80.0)	25.1	(10.8 - 39.4)	10.8	(1.3 - 20.4)
Rosebud	3.2	(0.0 - 9.4)	88.9	(58.6 - 119.3)	11.4	(0.0 - 22.8)	16.7	(3.0 - 30.4)
Sanders	7.9	(0.0 - 16.9)	50.5	(34.0 - 67.0)	15.0	(6.0 - 23.9)	14.4	(5.8 - 23.0)
Sheridan	0.0	na	45.3	(22.7 - 67.9)	8.8	(0.0 - 18.8)	19.8	(3.8 - 35.9)
Silver Bow	7.3	(1.3 - 13.2)	51.1	(41.3 - 60.9)	13.7	(8.6 - 18.9)	13.2	(8.1 - 18.2)
Stillwater	12.5	(0.0 - 26.6)	44.2	(25.0 - 63.4)	7.7	(0.1 - 15.3)	16.9	(5.1 - 28.6)
Sweet Grass	0.0	na	48.9	(21.8 - 75.9)	0.0	na	23.0	(4.3 - 41.6)
Teton	14.0	(0.0 - 30.3)	64.3	(40.1 - 88.5)	2.3	(0.0 - 6.9)	12.3	(0.8 - 23.8)
Toole	0.0	na	52.8	(26.6 - 79.0)	12.5	(0.0 - 25.1)	15.4	(1.5 - 29.4)
Treasure	29.8	(0.0 - 88.2)	44.4	(0.0 - 106.0)	15.4	(0.0 - 45.5)	0.0	na
Valley	7.5	(0.0 - 18.1)	61.0	(40.3 - 81.6)	27.1	(12.7 - 41.5)	25.5	(11.8 - 39.1)
Wheatland	27.9	(0.0 - 82.5)	15.4	(0.0 - 36.7)	17.9	(0.0 - 38.6)	43.7	(8.6 - 78.8)
Wibaux	59.2	(0.0 - 175.3)	89.4	(21.5 - 157.2)	12.9	(0.0 - 38.3)	11.3	(0.0 - 33.6)
Yellowstone	6.8	(4.0 - 9.6)	50.9	(45.6 - 56.1)	11.8	(9.3 - 14.3)	14.5	(11.7 - 17.4)

County Incidence Rates by Site
2000-2004
with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Lung		Melanoma of the Skin		Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		Oral Cavity & Pharynx	
County of Residence	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	66.8	(64.5 - 69.0)	16.9	(15.8 - 18.1)	18.4	(17.2 - 19.6)	10.6	(0.0 - 0.0)
Beaverhead	59.5	(38.0 - 81.0)	12.0	(2.3 - 21.6)	14.3	(4.3 - 24.3)	10.9	(1.3 - 20.5)
Big Horn	71.0	(46.7 - 95.3)	14.6	(3.6 - 25.6)	17.8	(6.0 - 29.6)	8.7	(1.0 - 16.4)
Blaine	61.3	(35.1 - 87.6)	5.5	(0.0 - 13.1)	17.7	(3.5 - 31.9)	14.0	(1.7 - 26.2)
Broadwater	94.4	(58.9 - 129.8)	3.3	(0.0 - 9.7)	15.7	(1.9 - 29.4)	6.7	(0.0 - 16.0)
Carbon	54.4	(36.0 - 72.7)	37.0	(20.2 - 53.9)	20.3	(9.2 - 31.4)	12.5	(3.8 - 21.2)
Carter	26.3	(0.0 - 62.8)	0.0	na	0.0	na	10.8	(0.0 - 31.9)
Cascade	73.3	(65.3 - 81.2)	14.0	(10.5 - 17.5)	16.8	(13.0 - 20.7)	10.3	(7.4 - 13.3)
Chouteau	61.5	(36.5 - 86.6)	5.1	(0.0 - 12.4)	19.8	(5.8 - 33.9)	2.9	(0.0 - 8.6)
Custer	80.6	(60.2 - 101.0)	18.7	(7.5 - 30.0)	11.6	(4.0 - 19.3)	17.3	(6.9 - 27.8)
Daniels	65.3	(26.1 - 104.6)	13.5	(0.0 - 32.3)	9.8	(0.0 - 23.6)	3.8	(0.0 - 11.1)
Dawson	75.6	(53.4 - 97.9)	25.0	(10.9 - 39.1)	22.4	(8.5 - 36.3)	21.6	(8.9 - 34.3)
Deer Lodge	65.4	(45.5 - 85.2)	18.8	(5.5 - 32.1)	24.4	(11.9 - 36.9)	13.3	(2.1 - 24.6)
Fallon	71.6	(33.6 - 109.6)	6.2	(0.0 - 18.2)	11.3	(0.0 - 27.1)	15.7	(0.0 - 33.7)
Fergus	49.3	(34.5 - 64.0)	22.7	(12.4 - 33.0)	28.6	(17.3 - 39.9)	16.9	(8.2 - 25.7)
Flathead	64.5	(56.8 - 72.2)	18.6	(14.4 - 22.8)	19.9	(15.6 - 24.1)	7.0	(4.5 - 9.5)
Gallatin	45.7	(37.3 - 54.1)	17.2	(12.5 - 21.8)	16.7	(11.8 - 21.7)	7.4	(4.4 - 10.5)
Garfield	11.0	(0.0 - 32.6)	11.3	(0.0 - 33.5)	23.2	(0.0 - 55.5)	12.9	(0.0 - 38.3)
Glacier	75.0	(51.8 - 98.2)	6.0	(0.0 - 12.8)	20.2	(8.2 - 32.2)	8.0	(1.0 - 15.0)
Golden Valley	75.9	(8.0 - 143.7)	0.0	na	0.0	na	29.4	(0.0 - 70.7)
Granite	66.8	(30.2 - 103.3)	34.1	(3.4 - 64.7)	15.6	(0.0 - 33.3)	17.6	(0.0 - 37.6)
Hill	73.6	(55.1 - 92.1)	7.4	(1.4 - 13.5)	16.1	(7.3 - 25.0)	7.5	(1.4 - 13.7)
Jefferson	52.8	(30.9 - 74.8)	5.8	(0.0 - 12.7)	13.4	(3.8 - 23.1)	7.5	(0.9 - 14.1)
Judith Basin	79.0	(35.6 - 122.5)	7.6	(0.0 - 22.6)	6.9	(0.0 - 20.3)	0.0	na
Lake	61.7	(49.5 - 73.9)	11.1	(5.6 - 16.7)	24.2	(16.5 - 31.9)	9.4	(4.6 - 14.2)
Lewis & Clark	73.1	(63.1 - 83.2)	10.5	(6.7 - 14.2)	18.9	(13.9 - 23.9)	9.1	(5.7 - 12.5)
Liberty	25.4	(3.0 - 47.9)	13.3	(0.0 - 31.9)	14.1	(0.0 - 33.7)	11.1	(0.0 - 26.6)
Lincoln	87.7	(71.0 - 104.3)	5.6	(0.9 - 10.2)	18.9	(10.9 - 26.9)	6.5	(2.0 - 11.1)
McCone	8.0	(0.0 - 23.7)	0.0	na	7.1	(0.0 - 20.9)	9.7	(0.0 - 28.7)
Madison	53.5	(32.8 - 74.2)	16.0	(3.4 - 28.7)	6.7	(0.0 - 14.2)	4.6	(0.0 - 11.1)
Meagher	72.2	(27.3 - 117.2)	17.3	(0.0 - 41.7)	22.7	(0.0 - 48.6)	0.0	na
Mineral	99.2	(60.1 - 138.2)	7.3	(0.0 - 17.7)	11.6	(0.0 - 25.1)	6.8	(0.0 - 16.4)
Missoula	59.9	(52.4 - 67.5)	24.0	(19.4 - 28.6)	16.8	(13.0 - 20.7)	9.0	(6.2 - 11.8)
Musselshell	94.2	(58.3 - 130.1)	14.9	(0.2 - 29.6)	21.2	(3.4 - 39.1)	11.4	(0.2 - 22.7)
Park	68.8	(52.0 - 85.6)	10.6	(3.9 - 17.2)	19.7	(10.8 - 28.6)	13.3	(6.0 - 20.6)
Petroleum	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na
Phillips	66.2	(37.5 - 94.8)	17.6	(0.0 - 36.1)	25.1	(6.5 - 43.7)	13.2	(0.0 - 26.5)
Pondera	74.0	(46.9 - 101.0)	18.5	(4.8 - 32.3)	10.8	(0.1 - 21.5)	12.8	(1.5 - 24.1)
Powder River	56.3	(14.3 - 98.4)	9.1	(0.0 - 27.0)	0.0	na	0.0	na
Powell	99.6	(68.3 - 130.9)	17.6	(4.3 - 30.9)	15.9	(3.0 - 28.7)	7.8	(0.0 - 16.8)
Prairie	35.4	(0.4 - 70.3)	23.8	(0.0 - 61.4)	27.7	(0.0 - 59.0)	10.4	(0.0 - 30.7)
Ravalli	56.0	(46.4 - 65.6)	26.3	(19.2 - 33.3)	16.1	(10.8 - 21.3)	5.4	(2.3 - 8.4)
Richland	92.8	(67.7 - 117.9)	7.2	(0.0 - 15.9)	19.4	(7.9 - 30.9)	4.9	(0.0 - 10.4)
Roosevelt	83.2	(56.6 - 109.8)	2.1	(0.0 - 6.3)	12.4	(2.3 - 22.5)	11.2	(2.2 - 20.3)
Rosebud	82.8	(52.9 - 112.8)	9.0	(1.1 - 16.9)	26.7	(9.0 - 44.4)	12.2	(0.8 - 23.5)
Sanders	62.7	(44.6 - 80.8)	17.8	(6.4 - 29.3)	31.1	(16.5 - 45.7)	13.7	(5.6 - 21.8)
Sheridan	60.4	(33.2 - 87.7)	18.7	(1.5 - 35.9)	26.6	(8.9 - 44.3)	10.2	(0.0 - 21.8)
Silver Bow	68.6	(57.3 - 79.9)	20.6	(14.1 - 27.1)	12.5	(7.6 - 17.3)	10.6	(6.1 - 15.1)
Stillwater	65.8	(42.7 - 88.9)	26.4	(11.9 - 40.8)	13.5	(2.5 - 24.5)	21.1	(7.8 - 34.4)
Sweet Grass	63.9	(31.3 - 96.6)	12.5	(0.0 - 26.7)	24.2	(4.4 - 44.0)	12.6	(0.0 - 26.9)
Teton	54.2	(31.8 - 76.6)	12.0	(1.3 - 22.7)	10.1	(0.1 - 20.0)	7.4	(0.0 - 15.9)
Toole	53.4	(27.5 - 79.3)	9.7	(0.0 - 21.0)	19.2	(3.5 - 35.0)	6.2	(0.0 - 14.8)
Treasure	116.7	(21.4 - 212.0)	0.0	na	55.4	(0.0 - 119.0)	30.5	(0.0 - 73.0)
Valley	82.3	(57.0 - 107.7)	8.8	(0.0 - 18.3)	28.4	(11.2 - 45.6)	15.9	(5.4 - 26.4)
Wheatland	29.7	(2.6 - 56.8)	14.2	(0.0 - 34.1)	0.0	na	21.5	(0.0 - 43.3)
Wibaux	25.2	(0.0 - 60.1)	18.5	(0.0 - 54.7)	32.0	(0.0 - 78.1)	0.0	na
Yellowstone	74.1	(67.7 - 80.5)	22.0	(18.4 - 25.5)	22.2	(18.7 - 25.7)	15.6	(12.7 - 18.5)

County Incidence Rates by Site

2000-2004

with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Ovary		Pancreas		Prostate		Stomach	
County of Residence	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	14.8	(13.3 - 16.2)	10.2	(9.3 - 11.1)	185.0	(179.4 - 190.6)	6.6	(5.9 - 7.4)
Beaverhead	11.6	(0.0 - 24.8)	11.9	(2.3 - 21.5)	117.5	(74.9 - 160.2)	2.1	(0.0 - 6.2)
Big Horn	19.4	(3.8 - 34.9)	4.7	(0.0 - 11.3)	165.5	(108.0 - 222.9)	3.3	(0.0 - 7.9)
Blaine	5.5	(0.0 - 16.4)	5.5	(0.0 - 13.1)	203.2	(133.6 - 272.7)	6.2	(0.0 - 14.7)
Broadwater	18.8	(0.0 - 40.4)	6.8	(0.0 - 16.2)	119.7	(65.8 - 173.5)	0.0	na
Carbon	37.5	(15.4 - 59.6)	6.1	(0.1 - 12.2)	186.7	(137.5 - 235.9)	3.9	(0.0 - 8.3)
Carter	22.2	(0.0 - 65.6)	0.0	na	288.0	(99.8 - 476.2)	0.0	na
Cascade	11.7	(7.3 - 16.0)	8.1	(5.5 - 10.7)	206.2	(186.3 - 226.0)	8.8	(6.0 - 11.6)
Chouteau	23.9	(0.0 - 49.9)	5.2	(0.0 - 12.5)	178.6	(116.5 - 240.7)	7.2	(0.0 - 18.0)
Custer	20.3	(6.1 - 34.6)	11.5	(3.9 - 19.0)	185.7	(138.9 - 232.4)	3.7	(0.0 - 8.0)
Daniels	20.9	(0.0 - 51.0)	0.0	na	54.0	(6.0 - 102.0)	4.0	(0.0 - 11.8)
Dawson	16.6	(1.9 - 31.2)	5.6	(0.0 - 12.1)	166.1	(118.4 - 213.7)	1.7	(0.0 - 5.0)
Deer Lodge	9.6	(0.0 - 20.5)	7.9	(1.0 - 14.9)	212.9	(160.2 - 265.7)	10.8	(2.8 - 18.8)
Fallon	0.0	na	6.1	(0.0 - 17.9)	225.3	(124.5 - 326.2)	0.0	na
Fergus	18.5	(3.6 - 33.4)	10.2	(3.4 - 17.1)	225.9	(205.4 - 306.3)	7.5	(1.3 - 13.8)
Flathead	14.6	(9.6 - 19.7)	15.6	(11.8 - 19.4)	207.6	(187.4 - 227.8)	7.5	(4.9 - 10.2)
Gallatin	15.7	(9.3 - 22.1)	9.2	(5.6 - 12.9)	166.4	(143.3 - 189.5)	5.5	(2.7 - 8.4)
Garfield	25.9	(0.0 - 76.5)	30.4	(0.0 - 65.7)	72.4	(0.0 - 154.7)	8.2	(0.0 - 24.2)
Glacier	0.0	na	8.6	(1.0 - 16.3)	89.2	(51.2 - 127.3)	7.9	(1.0 - 14.9)
Golden Valley	27.4	(0.0 - 81.1)	0.0	na	210.2	(52.5 - 368.0)	0.0	na
Granite	23.0	(0.0 - 55.0)	15.4	(0.0 - 32.9)	177.1	(94.0 - 260.2)	0.0	na
Hill	17.9	(5.2 - 30.6)	10.2	(3.5 - 16.9)	221.0	(172.1 - 269.9)	7.0	(0.8 - 13.2)
Jefferson	21.1	(3.7 - 38.6)	13.8	(3.0 - 24.6)	169.0	(114.9 - 223.2)	9.9	(0.0 - 20.0)
Judith Basin	15.9	(0.0 - 47.2)	5.0	(0.0 - 14.8)	215.1	(113.5 - 316.6)	10.6	(0.0 - 25.3)
Lake	11.7	(4.4 - 18.9)	10.5	(5.5 - 15.5)	143.1	(116.1 - 170.1)	6.4	(2.4 - 10.3)
Lewis & Clark	12.0	(6.6 - 17.5)	11.0	(7.2 - 14.9)	174.3	(151.6 - 196.9)	4.9	(2.3 - 7.5)
Liberty	7.4	(0.0 - 21.9)	5.6	(0.0 - 16.5)	224.1	(116.9 - 331.2)	28.0	(0.0 - 65.0)
Lincoln	15.4	(5.8 - 25.0)	8.2	(2.8 - 13.6)	202.4	(165.1 - 239.8)	5.8	(1.5 - 10.2)
McCone	0.0	na	20.3	(0.0 - 43.5)	140.0	(47.6 - 232.4)	14.6	(0.0 - 34.8)
Madison	13.0	(0.0 - 28.0)	5.9	(0.0 - 12.6)	139.4	(93.2 - 185.6)	4.0	(0.0 - 9.7)
Meagher	0.0	na	8.4	(0.0 - 24.8)	179.5	(72.2 - 286.8)	0.0	na
Mineral	14.4	(0.0 - 34.5)	23.7	(4.6 - 42.8)	127.8	(62.3 - 193.3)	8.0	(0.0 - 19.2)
Missoula	19.5	(13.9 - 25.0)	10.6	(7.5 - 13.7)	175.7	(156.8 - 194.6)	5.9	(3.6 - 8.3)
Musselshell	14.9	(0.0 - 35.5)	2.9	(0.0 - 8.4)	171.5	(103.9 - 239.1)	9.8	(0.0 - 21.1)
Park	13.9	(3.5 - 24.3)	11.4	(4.6 - 18.2)	199.1	(155.9 - 242.4)	3.9	(0.1 - 7.8)
Petroleum	0.0	na	21.5	(0.0 - 63.8)	136.7	(0.0 - 292.7)	0.0	na
Phillips	8.6	(0.0 - 21.1)	8.7	(0.0 - 18.7)	197.0	(123.3 - 270.7)	6.8	(0.0 - 16.4)
Pondera	9.9	(0.0 - 23.7)	12.6	(1.5 - 23.7)	227.6	(157.9 - 297.3)	3.2	(0.0 - 9.4)
Powder River	0.0	na	31.4	(0.3 - 62.5)	253.7	(85.8 - 421.6)	39.1	(0.0 - 82.9)
Powell	3.3	(0.0 - 9.7)	15.7	(4.0 - 27.4)	163.7	(106.6 - 220.8)	9.4	(0.2 - 18.6)
Prairie	8.9	(0.0 - 26.2)	19.6	(0.0 - 49.3)	300.8	(144.8 - 456.8)	38.8	(0.0 - 82.7)
Ravalli	14.4	(7.7 - 21.1)	7.9	(4.3 - 11.5)	174.1	(150.0 - 198.3)	7.3	(3.8 - 10.8)
Richland	16.0	(0.0 - 32.9)	13.7	(4.1 - 23.3)	72.9	(40.0 - 105.7)	3.8	(0.0 - 9.0)
Roosevelt	16.9	(0.3 - 33.6)	3.9	(0.0 - 9.4)	130.0	(80.6 - 179.3)	7.4	(0.1 - 14.6)
Rosebud	23.4	(2.2 - 44.6)	17.0	(2.0 - 31.9)	177.1	(118.1 - 236.1)	15.0	(2.7 - 27.2)
Sanders	19.8	(4.7 - 34.9)	11.8	(4.0 - 19.6)	167.4	(125.6 - 209.2)	9.7	(2.5 - 16.8)
Sheridan	26.8	(0.0 - 59.8)	5.1	(0.0 - 12.3)	92.0	(43.4 - 140.6)	0.0	na
Silver Bow	12.8	(6.3 - 19.3)	9.2	(5.1 - 13.3)	173.8	(146.7 - 200.8)	4.1	(1.3 - 7.0)
Stillwater	18.9	(2.3 - 35.5)	15.9	(4.8 - 27.0)	222.3	(161.2 - 283.3)	3.7	(0.0 - 8.7)
Sweet Grass	8.7	(0.0 - 25.9)	7.3	(0.0 - 17.7)	183.8	(104.7 - 262.8)	15.3	(0.0 - 30.6)
Teton	18.7	(0.0 - 37.3)	2.7	(0.0 - 7.9)	231.3	(163.2 - 299.4)	6.8	(0.0 - 14.5)
Toole	0.0	na	6.2	(0.0 - 14.9)	159.7	(93.0 - 226.5)	16.7	(1.6 - 31.9)
Treasure	42.4	(0.0 - 125.6)	0.0	na	292.6	(71.7 - 513.4)	0.0	na
Valley	12.8	(0.0 - 27.5)	16.7	(5.7 - 27.7)	201.3	(146.0 - 256.6)	13.6	(2.7 - 24.5)
Wheatland	7.8	(0.0 - 23.0)	8.9	(0.0 - 26.4)	241.2	(128.0 - 354.4)	15.8	(0.0 - 37.6)
Wibaux	23.5	(0.0 - 69.7)	0.0	na	204.1	(62.0 - 346.1)	11.3	(0.0 - 33.6)
Yellowstone	13.7	(10.0 - 17.3)	10.6	(8.2 - 12.9)	206.9	(190.9 - 222.9)	6.1	(4.3 - 7.9)

County Incidence Rates by Site
2000-2004
with 95% Confidence Intervals

County of Residence	Thyroid		Uterus	
	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates	Rate per 100,000	95% CI for rates
Montana	10.1	(9.2 - 11.0)	23.4	(21.6 - 25.3)
Beaverhead	17.0	(5.1 - 29.0)	28.9	(7.0 - 50.8)
Big Horn	7.5	(0.0 - 15.0)	3.3	(0.0 - 9.7)
Blaine	6.4	(0.0 - 15.4)	21.0	(0.3 - 41.6)
Broadwater	3.9	(0.0 - 11.6)	36.0	(4.4 - 67.5)
Carbon	6.5	(0.1 - 12.9)	20.3	(5.1 - 35.5)
Carter	27.7	(0.0 - 66.0)	37.0	(0.0 - 89.3)
Cascade	9.0	(6.0 - 11.9)	31.8	(24.6 - 39.0)
Chouteau	5.6	(0.0 - 13.3)	22.8	(0.4 - 45.2)
Custer	6.5	(0.0 - 13.1)	26.9	(10.0 - 43.7)
Daniels	0.0	na	24.7	(0.0 - 58.9)
Dawson	10.7	(2.1 - 19.2)	22.4	(4.3 - 40.4)
Deer Lodge	10.7	(1.7 - 19.7)	28.8	(5.8 - 51.8)
Fallon	16.5	(0.0 - 40.2)	36.8	(0.0 - 79.3)
Fergus	7.4	(1.3 - 13.5)	31.8	(14.8 - 48.7)
Flathead	11.7	(8.3 - 15.1)	23.2	(16.8 - 29.5)
Gallatin	10.7	(7.2 - 14.2)	28.4	(19.7 - 37.1)
Garfield	18.0	(0.0 - 53.2)	21.6	(0.0 - 63.9)
Glacier	3.8	(0.0 - 9.1)	33.9	(12.8 - 55.0)
Golden Valley	30.5	(0.0 - 73.2)	95.8	(0.0 - 232.8)
Granite	4.0	(0.0 - 11.7)	0.0	na
Hill	7.6	(1.4 - 13.7)	26.9	(11.5 - 42.2)
Jefferson	5.0	(0.0 - 10.8)	18.2	(1.9 - 34.5)
Judith Basin	17.3	(0.0 - 51.3)	0.0	na
Lake	7.7	(3.1 - 12.4)	24.9	(13.9 - 35.8)
Lewis & Clark	9.1	(5.6 - 12.6)	28.1	(19.7 - 36.5)
Liberty	23.1	(0.0 - 55.3)	71.5	(7.0 - 136.1)
Lincoln	11.7	(4.6 - 18.8)	26.1	(13.2 - 39.0)
McCone	28.2	(0.0 - 72.4)	13.8	(0.0 - 40.9)
Madison	10.2	(0.0 - 21.0)	25.0	(1.7 - 48.3)
Meagher	0.0	na	0.0	na
Mineral	0.0	na	19.9	(0.0 - 42.5)
Missoula	10.8	(7.8 - 13.7)	18.2	(12.7 - 23.7)
Musselshell	4.0	(0.0 - 11.8)	41.0	(8.1 - 74.0)
Park	6.3	(1.2 - 11.3)	19.6	(7.3 - 31.8)
Petroleum	0.0	na	51.0	(0.0 - 151.0)
Phillips	11.2	(0.0 - 23.8)	6.5	(0.0 - 19.3)
Pondera	8.7	(0.0 - 20.7)	24.2	(3.0 - 45.5)
Powder River	8.1	(0.0 - 24.0)	0.0	na
Powell	5.6	(0.0 - 13.4)	8.1	(0.0 - 19.4)
Prairie	0.0	na	39.6	(0.0 - 97.0)
Ravalli	12.1	(7.2 - 17.0)	17.3	(10.1 - 24.6)
Richland	3.6	(0.0 - 10.6)	17.6	(0.0 - 36.4)
Roosevelt	3.9	(0.0 - 9.4)	9.0	(0.0 - 21.5)
Rosebud	7.4	(0.0 - 16.1)	12.8	(0.0 - 27.5)
Sanders	4.8	(0.0 - 11.9)	16.4	(3.3 - 29.6)
Sheridan	3.8	(0.0 - 11.1)	17.1	(0.0 - 35.0)
Silver Bow	4.4	(1.3 - 7.5)	21.6	(12.4 - 30.7)
Stillwater	14.3	(3.4 - 25.2)	33.0	(10.1 - 56.0)
Sweet Grass	3.6	(0.0 - 10.7)	16.0	(0.0 - 38.5)
Teton	10.4	(0.1 - 20.7)	24.0	(2.8 - 45.3)
Toole	12.4	(0.0 - 26.6)	54.0	(17.5 - 90.5)
Treasure	0.0	na	42.4	(0.0 - 125.6)
Valley	18.8	(2.6 - 35.0)	38.0	(15.1 - 60.8)
Wheatland	14.7	(0.0 - 35.1)	15.0	(0.0 - 44.4)
Wibaux	0.0	na	22.8	(0.0 - 67.6)
Yellowstone	14.1	(11.2 - 16.9)	21.3	(16.6 - 25.9)

Montana Population by County, 2000*

FIPS Code	County Name	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total Population
1	Beaverhead	4,713	4,489	9,202	1.0%
3	Big Horn	6,249	6,422	12,671	1.4%
5	Blaine	3,460	3,549	7,009	0.8%
7	Broadwater	2,236	2,149	4,385	0.5%
9	Carbon	4,785	4,767	9,552	1.1%
11	Carter	662	698	1,360	0.2%
13	Cascade	39,756	40,601	80,357	8.9%
15	Chouteau	2,997	2,973	5,970	0.7%
17	Custer	5,724	5,972	11,696	1.3%
19	Daniels	988	1,029	2,017	0.2%
21	Dawson	4,490	4,569	9,059	1.0%
23	Deer Lodge	4,703	4,714	9,417	1.0%
25	Fallon	1,434	1,403	2,837	0.3%
27	Fergus	5,787	6,106	11,893	1.3%
29	Flathead	36,911	37,560	74,471	8.3%
31	Gallatin	35,274	32,557	67,831	7.5%
33	Garfield	660	619	1,279	0.1%
35	Glacier	6,553	6,694	13,247	1.5%
37	Golden Valley	539	503	1,042	0.1%
39	Granite	1,450	1,380	2,830	0.3%
41	Hill	8,306	8,367	16,673	1.8%
43	Jefferson	5,045	5,004	10,049	1.1%
45	Judith Basin	1,209	1,120	2,329	0.3%
47	Lake	13,028	13,479	26,507	2.9%
49	Lewis & Clark	27,360	28,356	55,716	6.2%
51	Liberty	1,063	1,095	2,158	0.2%
53	Lincoln	9,542	9,295	18,837	2.1%
55	McCone	987	990	1,977	0.2%
57	Madison	3,465	3,386	6,851	0.8%
59	Meagher	968	964	1,932	0.2%
61	Mineral	2,000	1,884	3,884	0.4%
63	Missoula	47,875	47,927	95,802	10.6%
65	Musselshell	2,196	2,301	4,497	0.5%
67	Park	7,745	7,949	15,694	1.7%
69	Petroleum	259	234	493	0.1%
71	Phillips	2,305	2,296	4,601	0.5%
73	Pondera	3,169	3,255	6,424	0.7%
75	Powder River	916	942	1,858	0.2%
77	Powell	4,228	2,952	7,180	0.8%
79	Prairie	619	580	1,199	0.1%
81	Ravalli	17,910	18,160	36,070	4.0%
83	Richland	4,801	4,866	9,667	1.1%
85	Roosevelt	5,264	5,356	10,620	1.2%
87	Rosebud	4,712	4,671	9,383	1.0%
89	Sanders	5,166	5,061	10,227	1.1%
91	Sheridan	2,039	2,066	4,105	0.5%
93	Silver Bow	17,108	17,498	34,606	3.8%
95	Stillwater	4,178	4,017	8,195	0.9%
97	Sweet Grass	1,800	1,809	3,609	0.4%
99	Teton	3,174	3,271	6,445	0.7%
101	Toole	2,716	2,551	5,267	0.6%
103	Treasure	439	422	861	0.1%
105	Valley	3,802	3,873	7,675	0.9%
107	Wheatland	1,118	1,141	2,259	0.3%
109	Wibaux	513	555	1,068	0.1%
111	Yellowstone	63,084	66,268	129,352	14.3%
	Montana			902,195	

* U.S. Census Bureau Population.

Population Figures for Montana By Five-Year Age Groups and Year, 2000-2004

Males					
Age Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
0-4	28,212	27,208	27,656	27,695	29,145
5-9	31,822	29,840	29,149	28,698	29,377
10-14	35,657	33,996	33,735	33,018	33,115
15-19	36,789	36,789	37,072	36,972	35,004
20-24	30,345	32,376	33,479	34,647	33,083
25-29	26,389	26,299	26,658	27,665	28,253
30-34	26,060	26,191	25,972	25,991	27,493
35-39	32,877	31,047	29,207	28,004	27,701
40-44	37,065	36,907	36,514	35,790	34,411
45-49	36,907	37,834	37,669	37,745	37,674
50-54	31,615	33,858	34,952	36,016	37,148
55-59	23,864	25,277	26,688	28,539	30,410
60-64	18,936	19,814	20,629	21,829	22,569
65-69	15,810	16,007	16,339	16,825	17,205
70-74	14,045	14,105	13,998	13,858	13,894
75-79	10,941	10,982	10,998	11,053	11,204
80-84	7,264	7,429	7,620	7,676	7,733
85+	4,882	5,258	5,503	5,782	5,903
Total	449,480	451,217	453,838	457,803	461,322

Females					
Age Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
0-4	26,657	25,575	25,766	25,815	26,661
5-9	30,141	28,232	27,744	27,126	28,223
10-14	33,641	32,276	32,102	31,531	30,806
15-19	34,521	34,521	34,963	34,810	31,264
20-24	28,034	29,647	30,907	32,224	31,356
25-29	24,715	24,309	24,249	25,091	27,453
30-34	26,115	25,922	25,574	25,171	26,862
35-39	33,703	31,627	29,870	28,441	28,084
40-44	38,296	38,472	37,748	37,094	35,448
45-49	36,491	37,810	38,296	38,938	39,130
50-54	30,075	32,345	33,608	35,020	36,381
55-59	23,310	24,659	25,892	27,387	28,981
60-64	19,009	19,867	20,741	21,837	22,529
65-69	16,731	17,024	17,211	17,661	17,994
70-74	15,933	15,749	15,829	15,716	15,604
75-79	13,762	13,756	13,683	13,659	13,948
80-84	11,126	11,230	11,269	11,223	11,321
85+	10,455	10,991	11,335	11,707	12,372
Total	452,715	454,012	456,787	460,451	464,417

2000 Standard Million Population Figures By Five-Year Age Groups

Age Group	Population
0-4	69,135
5-9	72,533
10-14	73,032
15-19	72,169
20-24	66,478
25-29	64,529
30-34	71,044
35-39	80,762
40-44	81,851
45-49	72,118
50-54	62,716
55-59	48,454
60-64	38,793
65-69	34,264
70-74	31,773
75-79	26,999
80-84	17,842
85+	15,508
Total	1,000,000

Source: SEER Program, National Cancer Institute, 2003.

Standard Site Analysis Categories ICD-O-3 Codes by Anatomical Site

Site Group	ICD-O-3 Site Codes	ICD-O-3 Histology (Type)
Oral Cavity and Pharynx		
Lip	C000-C009	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Tongue	C019-C029	
Salivary Gland	C079-C089	
Floor of Mouth	C040-C049	
Gum and Other Mouth	C030-C039, C050-C059, C060-C069	
Nasopharynx	C110-C119	
Tonsil	C090-C099	
Oropharynx	C100-C109	
Hypopharynx	C129, C130-C139	
Other Oral Cavity and Pharynx	C140, C142-C148	
Digestive System		
Esophagus	C150-C159	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Stomach	C160-C169	
Small Intestine	C170-C179	
Colon	C180-C189, C260	
Rectum & Rectosigmoid	C199-C209	
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	C210-C212, C218	
Liver	C220	
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	C221	
Gallbladder	C239	
Other Biliary	C240-C249	
Pancreas	C250-C259	
Retroperitoneum	C480	
Peritoneum, Omentum, and Mesentery	C481-C482	
Other Digestive Organs	C268-C269, C488	
Respiratory System		
Nose, Nasal Cavity, and Middle Ear	C300-C301, C310-C319	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Larynx	C320-C329	
Lung and Bronchus	C340-C349	
Pleura	C384	
Trachea, Mediastinum, and Other Respiratory Organs	C339, C381-C383, C388, C390, C398, C399	
Bones and Joints	C400-C419	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Soft Tissue Including Heart	C380, C470-C479, C490-C499	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+

Standard Site Analysis Categories ICD-O-3 Codes by Anatomical Site

Site Group	ICD-O-3 Site Codes	ICD-O-3 Histology (Type)
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous		
Melanoma of the Skin	C440-C449	8720-8790
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	C440-C449	Excluding 8000-8005, 8010-8045, 8050-8084, 8090-8110, 8720-8790, 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Breast	C500-C509	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Female Genital System		
Cervix Uteri	C530-C539	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Corpus Uteri and Uterus	C540-C549, C559	
Ovary	C569	
Vagina	C529	
Vulva	C510-C519	
Other Female Genital Organs	C570-C589	
Male Genital System		
Prostate	C619	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Testis	C620-C629	
Penis	C600-C609	
Other Male Genital Organs	C630-C639	
Urinary System		
Urinary Bladder	C670-C679	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	C649, C659	
Ureter	C669	
Other Urinary Organs	C680-C689	
Eye and Orbit	C679-C699	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Brain and Other Nervous System		
Brain	C710-C719	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Cranial Nerves and Other Nervous System	C710-C719	9530-9539
	C700-C709, C720-C729	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Endocrine System		
Thyroid	C739	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	C379, C740-C749, C750-C759	
Lymphoma		
Hodgkin Lymphoma		
Hodgkin - Nodal	C024, C098-C099, C111, C142, C379, C422, C770-C779	9650-9667
Hodgkin - Extranodal	All Other Sites	

Standard Site Analysis Categories ICD-O-3 Codes by Anatomical Site

Site Group	ICD-O-3 Site Codes	ICD-O-3 Histology (Type)
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		
NHL - Nodal	C024, C098-C099, C111, C142, C379, C422, C770-C779	9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729, 9823, 9827
NHL - Extranodal	All sites except C024, C098-C099, C111, C142, C379, C422, C770-C779	9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729
	All sites except C024, C098-C099, C111, C142, C379, C422, C770-C779	9823, 9827
Myeloma		9731-9732, 9734
Leukemia		
Lymphocytic Leukemia		
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia		9826, 9835-9837
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	C420, C421, C424	9823
Other Lymphocytic Leukemia		9820, 9832-9834, 9940
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia		
Acute Myeloid Leukemia		9840, 9861, 9866, 9867, 9871-9874, 9895-9897, 9910, 9920
Acute Monocytic Leukemia		9891
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia		9863, 9875, 9876, 9945, 9946
Other Myeloid/Monocytic Leukemia		9860, 9930
Other Leukemia		
Other Acute Leukemia		9801, 9805, 9931
Aleukemic, Subleukemic, and NOS		9733, 9742, 9800, 9831, 9870, 9948, 9963, 9964
	C420, C421, C424	9827
Mesothelioma		9050-9055
Kaposi Sarcoma		9140
Miscellaneous		9740-9741, 9750-9758, 9760-9769, 9950, 9960-9962, 9970, 9975, 9980, 9982-9987, 9989
	C760-C768, C809	Excluding 9590-9989, and sometimes 9050-9055, 9140+
	C420-C424	
	C770-C779	

Reported Malignant* Neoplasms by Anatomical Site and Sex Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses

PRIMARY CANCER SITES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PRIMARY CANCER SITES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
TOTAL, ALL CANCERS	12,903	10,896	23,799	Female Genital System	---	1,278	1,278
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	388	144	532	Cervix	---	185	185
Lip	94	20	114	Uterus	---	620	620
Tongue	78	31	109	Ovary	---	394	394
Major Salivary gland	41	25	66	Vagina	---	10	10
Floor of Mouth	23	7	30	Vulva	---	54	54
Gum & Other Mouth	33	26	59	Other Female Genital Organs	---	15	15
Nasopharynx	10	4	14	Male Genital System	4,479	---	4,479
Tonsil	65	18	83	Prostate	4,308	---	4,308
Oropharynx	15	5	20	Testis	144	---	144
Hypopharynx	18	5	23	Penis	23	---	23
Pharynx	11	3	14	Other Male Genital Organs	4	---	4
Digestive System	2,161	1,840	4,001	Urinary System	1,335	500	1,835
Esophagus	160	55	215	Bladder	926	267	1,193
Stomach	211	118	329	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	384	215	599
Small Intestine	48	30	78	Ureter	19	16	35
Colon	842	912	1,754	Other Urinary Organs	6	2	8
Rectum & Rectosigmoid	430	277	707	Brain & Other Nervous System	209	141	350
Anus & Anocanal	25	28	53	Brain	198	138	336
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	100	65	165	Other Nervous System	11	3	14
Gallbladder	20	31	51	Endocrine System	128	386	514
Other Biliary	41	31	72	Thyroid Gland	110	361	471
Pancreas	262	256	518	Other Endocrine	18	25	43
Retroperitoneum	8	10	18	Lymphomas**	587	463	1,050
Peritoneum	4	22	26	Hodgkin Lymphoma	75	58	133
Other Digestive Organs	10	5	15	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	512	405	917
Respiratory System	1,971	1,582	3,553	Multiple Myeloma	159	105	264
Nasal Cavity & Sinuses	20	14	34	Leukemias	391	267	658
Larynx	142	42	184	Acute Lymphocytic	24	26	50
Lung & Bronchus	1,801	1,522	3,323	Chronic Granulocytic	141	89	230
Trachea & Pleura	8	4	12	Acute Myeloid	111	81	192
Bones & Joints	18	22	40	Chronic Myeloid	61	35	96
Soft Tissue	60	68	128	Other Leukemia	54	36	90
Skin	485	389	874	Eye	25	18	43
Melanoma	453	365	818	Unknown and Ill-defined Sites	494	416	910
Other Skin	32	24	1,692				
Breast	13	3,277	3,290				

* Malignant neoplasms include all invasive cases plus bladder-insitu cases.

** Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkins Disease are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).

Ranked Cumulative Percent of Invasive Cancers by Anatomical Site

Montana 2000-2004

Rank	Anatomical Site Grouping*	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Percent of Total Cases	Ranked Cumulative Percent
1	Prostate	4,308	-	4,308	18.82%	18.82%
2	Lung & Bronchus	1,801	1,522	3,323	14.52%	33.34%
3	Breast	13	3,277	3,290	14.37%	47.71%
4	Colon & Rectum	1,272	1,189	2,461	10.75%	58.46%
5	Bladder*	926	267	1,193	5.21%	63.68%
6	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma**	512	405	917	4.01%	67.68%
7	Melanoma	453	365	818	3.57%	71.26%
8	Leukemia	391	267	658	2.87%	74.13%
9	Uterus	-	620	620	2.71%	76.84%
10	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	384	215	599	2.62%	79.46%
11	Oral Cavity & Pharynx	388	144	532	2.32%	81.78%
12	Pancreas	262	256	518	2.26%	84.04%
13	Thyroid	110	361	471	2.06%	86.10%
14	Ovary	-	394	394	1.72%	87.82%
15	Brain & Other CNS	209	141	350	1.53%	89.35%
16	Stomach	211	118	329	1.44%	90.79%
17	Multiple Myeloma	159	105	264	1.15%	91.94%
18	Esophagus	160	55	215	0.94%	92.88%
19	Cervix	-	185	185	0.81%	93.69%
20	Larynx	142	42	184	0.80%	94.50%
21	Liver	100	65	165	0.72%	95.22%
22	Testis	144	-	144	0.63%	95.85%
23	Hodgkin Lymphoma	75	58	133	0.58%	96.43%
24	Soft Tissue	60	68	128	0.56%	96.99%
25	Small Intestine	48	30	78	0.34%	97.33%
26	Other Biliary	41	31	72	0.31%	97.64%
27	Anus & Anal Canal	25	28	53	0.23%	97.87%
28	Other Skin Cancers	32	24	56	0.24%	98.12%
29	Vulva	-	54	54	0.24%	98.35%
30	Gallbladder	20	31	51	0.22%	98.58%
31	Eye	25	18	43	0.19%	98.76%
32	Other Endocrine	18	25	43	0.19%	98.95%
33	Bones & Joints	18	22	40	0.17%	99.13%
34	Ureter	19	16	35	0.15%	99.28%
35	Nasal Cavity & Sinuses	20	14	34	0.15%	99.43%
36	Penis	23	-	23	0.10%	99.53%
37	Peritoneum	4	22	26	0.11%	99.64%
38	Retroperitoneum	8	10	18	0.08%	99.72%
39	Other Female Genital Organs	-	15	15	0.07%	99.79%
40	Other Digestive Organs	10	5	15	0.07%	99.85%
41	Trachea & Pleura	8	4	12	0.05%	99.90%
42	Vagina	-	10	10	0.04%	99.95%
43	Other Urinary Organs	6	2	8	0.03%	99.98%
44	Other Male Genital Organs	4	-	4	0.02%	100.00%
Total Excluding Unknowns		12,409	10,480	22,889	100.00%	
Unknown and Ill-defined Sites		494	416	910		
Total Invasive Cancers		12,903	10,896	23,799		

* Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) and Hodgkin Lymphoma are not included in the anatomical site (e.g., lymphoma of the stomach is counted as a lymphoma, not stomach cancer).

** Incidence includes all invasive cases plus bladder in-situ cases.

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Sex and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	All Cancers		Bladder*		Brain & CNS		Breast		Cervix	Colon & Rectum	
County of Residence	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Females	Males	Females
Montana	12,903	10,896	926	267	209	141	13	3,277	185	1,272	1,189
Beaverhead	102	109	11	1	2	3	-	34	1	14	8
Big Horn	127	101	11	2	2	-	-	30	3	15	10
Blaine	80	67	7	3	1	-	-	21	1	5	8
Broadwater	69	63	8	2	-	-	-	24	1	8	6
Carbon	158	131	9	3	1	1	-	29	3	17	22
Carter	23	17	1	1	-	1	-	5	1	5	2
Cascade	1,137	995	80	19	13	10	-	282	26	121	99
Chouteau	90	80	4	2	1	-	-	24	-	11	17
Custer	202	187	14	5	2	2	-	48	1	32	22
Daniels	31	28	-	-	1	1	-	8	2	8	5
Dawson	156	129	14	5	-	2	1	35	5	13	15
Deer Lodge	180	115	14	4	5	2	1	32	-	14	16
Fallon	53	34	5	1	-	-	-	7	-	3	6
Fergus	255	182	17	3	4	4	-	51	-	21	23
Flathead	1,154	958	79	21	21	12	-	296	24	110	113
Gallatin	622	634	49	17	10	5	1	212	11	54	61
Garfield	20	11	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	-
Glacier	105	130	5	-	2	3	-	37	-	17	15
Golden Valley	23	15	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2
Granite	51	29	3	1	1	-	-	9	-	3	4
Hill	233	194	14	5	4	5	1	57	3	30	21
Jefferson	138	88	8	2	1	1	-	32	3	16	7
Judith Basin	50	17	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	5	2
Lake	394	299	24	8	10	7	-	92	5	46	35
Lewis & Clark	728	700	52	12	16	10	1	227	12	68	74
Liberty	41	39	2	2	1	-	-	12	-	5	3
Lincoln	341	260	28	7	6	3	1	90	3	31	27
McCone	24	24	1	1	2	-	-	9	-	4	7
Madison	103	68	6	3	-	-	1	21	-	9	7
Meagher	37	19	4	1	2	-	-	6	-	3	2
Mineral	72	43	7	4	1	1	-	11	-	7	4
Missoula	991	961	71	31	14	10	-	314	11	83	88
Musselshell	79	78	7	2	2	1	-	18	1	6	8
Park	236	223	16	4	3	5	-	62	7	22	20
Petroleum	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Phillips	84	63	7	1	-	-	-	14	-	10	14
Pondera	106	88	3	1	4	1	-	21	6	4	7
Powder River	33	16	3	-	4	-	-	8	-	1	-
Powell	136	74	10	2	1	1	-	22	2	9	9
Prairie	39	26	5	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	7
Ravalli	578	433	55	11	11	9	1	128	4	36	48
Richland	115	100	3	1	4	1	-	33	2	13	10
Roosevelt	111	110	4	1	1	1	-	43	2	12	16
Rosebud	129	94	6	1	2	2	-	25	1	21	14
Sanders	225	139	14	4	3	2	-	45	3	21	16
Sheridan	71	59	9	-	1	1	-	12	-	11	5
Silver Bow	500	417	43	18	9	1	-	112	6	54	53
Stillwater	146	121	7	2	1	2	-	42	3	11	10
Sweet Grass	54	54	2	1	-	2	-	13	-	6	7
Teton	106	97	5	1	1	2	-	36	3	18	10
Toole	82	63	7	1	5	-	-	16	-	8	8
Treasure	14	19	1	1	-	1	-	4	1	1	1
Valley	173	125	11	-	2	1	-	26	2	20	14
Wheatland	42	23	3	1	-	-	-	7	1	2	-
Wibaux	25	9	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	6	1
Yellowstone	2,018	1,728	146	48	30	24	5	515	23	188	177
Unknown County	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Incidence includes all invasive cases plus bladder-insitu cases.

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Sex and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	Esophagus		Hodgkin Lymphoma		Kidney & Renal Pelvis		Larynx		Leukemia	
County of Residence	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Montana	160	55	75	58	384	215	142	42	391	267
Beaverhead	3	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	4	3
Big Horn	2	1	-	-	5	5	1	-	4	2
Blaine	2	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	2	2
Broadwater	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-
Carbon	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	3	3
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cascade	15	5	4	5	38	24	9	4	21	17
Chouteau	3	2	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	3
Custer	5	2	1	-	5	1	1	1	5	6
Daniels	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dawson	2	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	5	3
Deer Lodge	2	-	-	1	5	1	1	1	4	2
Fallon	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	3	1
Fergus	1	2	-	1	6	2	3	-	10	4
Flathead	21	4	8	4	37	20	5	2	24	25
Gallatin	7	3	6	5	17	12	9	3	16	16
Garfield	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Glacier	1	3	-	1	7	2	2	-	5	4
Golden Valley	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-
Hill	1	1	2	1	11	5	4	1	10	4
Jefferson	6	-	-	1	4	2	2	1	5	3
Judith Basin	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	4	2
Lake	6	2	-	-	15	7	10	1	11	5
Lewis & Clark	10	6	6	3	20	11	11	4	24	13
Liberty	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Lincoln	3	-	-	4	7	3	2	3	11	6
McCone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Madison	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	2	1
Meagher	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
Missoula	6	1	6	5	23	29	11	2	34	20
Musselshell	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	4
Park	1	1	4	-	7	5	4	1	7	7
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phillips	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
Pondera	1	1	-	2	6	1	2	1	4	4
Powder River	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	2	-	2	1	6	2	1	-	9	1
Prairie	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Ravalli	3	4	4	-	14	9	3	3	17	9
Richland	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	11	1
Roosevelt	-	-	1	-	11	1	2	-	5	-
Rosebud	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	3	3
Sanders	4	2	-	2	8	3	2	2	8	3
Sheridan	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	6
Silver Bow	8	1	5	2	16	12	5	3	18	9
Stillwater	2	-	1	1	2	2	3	-	4	4
Sweet Grass	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
Teton	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	2
Toole	-	1	3	1	3	1	-	1	4	1
Treasure	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Valley	1	-	-	-	11	3	1	-	6	8
Wheatland	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	2
Wibaux	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Yellowstone	26	8	10	11	53	30	27	3	55	47
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Sex and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	Lung		Melanoma of Skin		Multiple Myeloma		Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		Oral Cavity & Pharynx	
County of Residence	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Montana	1,801	1,522	453	365	159	105	512	405	388	144
Beaverhead	12	18	2	4	1	1	3	5	2	3
Big Horn	20	14	6	1	3	1	6	3	4	1
Blaine	10	11	2	-	-	1	2	4	4	1
Broadwater	16	12	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	1
Carbon	20	14	12	8	2	2	5	8	7	1
Carter	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cascade	173	156	37	24	14	5	32	43	31	15
Chouteau	12	12	2	-	1	-	3	5	1	-
Custer	32	29	8	4	4	3	3	6	7	4
Daniels	8	3	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Dawson	24	21	6	7	3	-	4	7	9	3
Deer Lodge	27	15	7	2	1	1	9	6	3	3
Fallon	9	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1
Fergus	23	21	15	4	6	3	13	12	10	5
Flathead	145	125	48	30	11	5	51	34	18	12
Gallatin	57	59	27	28	6	6	29	16	19	5
Garfield	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Glacier	23	18	1	2	1	2	4	7	1	4
Golden Valley	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Granite	7	6	3	2	-	2	3	-	2	1
Hill	30	31	5	1	3	1	6	7	4	2
Jefferson	17	8	2	1	1	-	6	2	5	-
Judith Basin	10	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lake	59	39	8	8	7	5	25	13	13	2
Lewis & Clark	102	106	12	19	12	4	28	28	17	11
Liberty	2	3	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	-
Lincoln	66	43	5	1	3	2	12	10	7	1
McCone	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Madison	16	10	6	1	3	-	1	2	2	-
Meagher	6	4	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
Mineral	16	10	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	-
Missoula	131	117	59	51	9	7	33	42	27	14
Musselshell	11	17	3	1	2	2	4	2	4	-
Park	31	34	4	6	4	5	14	5	8	5
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	10	11	3	1	1	-	3	4	4	-
Pondera	16	13	5	2	2	2	1	3	5	-
Powder River	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	23	17	3	4	1	-	5	1	2	1
Prairie	2	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
Ravalli	80	53	33	23	7	5	20	17	9	3
Richland	36	17	2	1	3	3	7	4	2	1
Roosevelt	22	16	-	1	2	1	2	4	5	1
Rosebud	19	12	3	2	2	-	5	4	5	-
Sanders	32	15	6	5	4	3	18	2	10	1
Sheridan	11	10	2	3	2	1	5	4	3	-
Silver Bow	77	66	17	23	5	1	15	11	17	5
Stillwater	17	15	6	7	2	-	6	-	9	1
Sweet Grass	7	8	3	-	1	1	-	6	3	-
Teton	10	13	3	2	-	1	2	2	1	2
Toole	8	9	2	1	-	-	4	2	2	-
Treasure	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
Valley	25	19	2	2	2	3	6	6	7	2
Wheatland	1	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
Wibaux	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Yellowstone	277	247	71	77	22	23	98	57	82	29
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Sex and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	Ovary	Pancreas		Prostate	Stomach		Testis	Thyroid		Uterus
County of										
Residence	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Females
Montana	394	262	256	4,308	211	118	144	110	361	620
Beaverhead	3	2	4	30	1	-	1	1	7	7
Big Horn	6	-	2	35	2	-	-	-	4	1
Blaine	1	2	-	33	1	1	-	-	2	4
Broadwater	3	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	1	5
Carbon	12	1	3	56	2	1	4	-	4	7
Carter	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cascade	28	17	20	419	29	10	9	5	31	77
Chouteau	4	2	-	32	-	2	1	1	1	4
Custer	8	3	6	61	1	2	2	-	4	10
Daniels	2	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	2
Dawson	5	2	1	47	-	1	2	1	5	6
Deer Lodge	3	3	2	63	5	2	-	3	3	7
Fallon	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	2	3
Fergus	7	3	6	99	5	1	4	-	6	14
Flathead	33	37	29	418	19	13	8	10	37	52
Gallatin	24	14	12	213	10	5	16	7	32	42
Garfield	1	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	1	1
Glacier	-	2	3	22	1	4	1	-	2	10
Golden Valley	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	2
Granite	2	2	1	18	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hill	8	4	5	80	2	3	6	2	4	12
Jefferson	6	3	4	44	3	1	2	2	1	5
Judith Basin	1	-	1	18	2	-	-	-	1	-
Lake	10	11	6	109	7	3	3	4	7	20
Lewis & Clark	19	13	19	237	9	5	4	11	16	44
Liberty	1	-	1	17	2	1	1	-	2	5
Lincoln	10	7	2	121	4	3	2	5	7	16
McCone	-	2	1	9	2	-	-	-	2	1
Madison	3	-	3	36	1	1	2	-	4	5
Meagher	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral	2	4	2	18	-	2	1	-	-	3
Missoula	48	24	22	347	15	10	18	11	42	43
Musselshell	2	-	1	25	2	1	1	-	1	6
Park	7	3	8	83	3	1	1	-	6	10
Petroleum	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phillips	2	1	2	28	1	1	1	2	1	1
Pondera	2	2	3	41	1	-	-	-	2	5
Powder River	-	3	1	12	3	1	-	-	1	-
Powell	1	5	2	33	4	-	3	1	1	2
Prairie	1	1	1	15	1	2	-	-	-	2
Ravalli	18	10	9	203	14	3	7	6	19	22
Richland	4	3	5	19	1	1	1	-	1	4
Roosevelt	4	1	1	27	3	1	1	-	2	2
Rosebud	5	2	3	38	2	4	-	1	2	3
Sanders	7	4	5	65	6	1	3	1	1	6
Sheridan	3	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	4
Silver Bow	16	9	11	161	4	4	2	3	5	22
Stillwater	5	4	4	53	2	-	1	2	5	8
Sweet Grass	1	1	1	21	1	3	-	1	-	2
Teton	4	1	-	45	2	1	1	-	4	5
Toole	-	1	1	23	5	-	-	-	3	9
Treasure	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
Valley	3	5	4	52	4	3	2	4	2	11
Wheatland	1	-	1	19	2	-	-	-	2	1
Wibaux	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	1
Yellowstone	54	42	34	652	24	20	32	23	71	82
Unknown County	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	All Cancers			Bladder*			Brain & CNS		
County of Residence	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	22,406	923	470	1,146	20	27	330	18	2
Beaverhead	205	-	6	11	-	1	5	-	-
Big Horn	133	92	3	12	1	-	2	-	-
Blaine	108	39	-	8	2	-	1	-	-
Broadwater	130	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	286	-	3	12	-	-	2	-	-
Carter	39	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Cascade	2,032	66	34	97	2	-	20	3	-
Chouteau	167	2	1	6	-	-	1	-	-
Custer	380	4	5	19	-	-	4	-	-
Daniels	59	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dawson	280	1	4	19	-	-	2	-	-
Deer Lodge	287	-	8	18	-	-	7	-	-
Fallon	86	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Fergus	429	4	4	20	-	-	8	-	-
Flathead	2,071	15	26	99	-	1	31	1	1
Gallatin	1,163	5	88	58	-	8	15	-	-
Garfield	30	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Glacier	105	130	-	3	2	-	1	4	-
Golden Valley	38	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	76	-	4	4	-	-	1	-	-
Hill	365	61	1	17	2	-	6	3	-
Jefferson	213	2	11	9	-	1	2	-	-
Judith Basin	66	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Lake	560	122	11	29	3	-	14	3	-
Lewis & Clark	1,374	30	24	64	-	-	26	-	-
Liberty	80	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Lincoln	586	5	10	34	-	1	8	1	-
McCone	48	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Madison	162	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	-
Meagher	55	1	-	5	-	-	2	-	-
Mineral	111	3	1	11	-	-	2	-	-
Missoula	1,906	28	18	98	1	3	24	-	-
Musselshell	156	1	-	9	-	-	3	-	-
Park	442	3	14	18	-	2	8	-	-
Petroleum	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	132	15	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
Pondera	173	19	2	3	1	-	5	-	-
Powder River	48	-	1	3	-	-	4	-	-
Powell	196	7	7	10	1	1	2	-	-
Prairie	63	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	993	7	11	66	-	-	20	-	-
Richland	212	-	3	4	-	-	5	-	-
Roosevelt	138	80	3	5	-	-	2	-	-
Rosebud	170	53	-	7	-	-	3	1	-
Sanders	348	7	9	18	-	-	5	-	-
Sheridan	122	7	1	9	-	-	2	-	-
Silver Bow	859	7	51	59	-	2	10	-	-
Stillwater	262	1	4	8	1	-	3	-	-
Sweet Grass	105	1	2	3	-	-	2	-	-
Teton	199	2	2	6	-	-	3	-	-
Toole	140	2	3	8	-	-	5	-	-
Treasure	32	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Valley	277	20	1	10	-	1	2	1	-
Wheatland	61	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	34	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	3,594	76	76	185	3	6	52	1	1
Unknown County	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

* Incidence includes all invasive cases plus bladder-in-situ cases.

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	Breast			Cervix			Colon & Rectum		
County of Residence	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	3,102	136	52	163	16	6	2,325	101	35
Beaverhead	32	-	2	1	-	-	22	-	-
Big Horn	17	13	-	2	1	-	17	8	-
Blaine	15	6	-	1	-	-	9	4	-
Broadwater	24	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	1
Carbon	29	-	-	2	-	1	39	-	-
Carter	5	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
Cascade	269	9	4	23	1	2	212	6	2
Chouteau	22	1	1	-	-	-	28	-	-
Custer	47	1	-	1	-	-	54	-	-
Daniels	8	-	-	2	-	-	13	-	-
Dawson	35	-	1	5	-	-	28	-	-
Deer Lodge	30	-	3	-	-	-	30	-	-
Fallon	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Fergus	49	-	2	-	-	-	44	-	-
Flathead	290	4	2	24	-	-	219	1	3
Gallatin	203	1	9	10	-	1	110	-	5
Garfield	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Glacier	20	17	-	-	-	-	17	15	-
Golden Valley	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Granite	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
Hill	51	7	-	1	2	-	44	7	-
Jefferson	30	-	2	2	1	-	23	-	-
Judith Basin	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Lake	77	14	1	2	3	-	62	18	1
Lewis & Clark	223	4	1	10	2	-	136	4	2
Liberty	12	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Lincoln	90	1	-	3	-	-	58	-	-
McCone	9	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Madison	18	-	4	-	-	-	16	-	-
Meagher	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Mineral	10	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Missoula	311	1	2	11	-	-	170	-	1
Musselshell	18	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	-
Park	61	1	-	6	-	1	40	1	1
Petroleum	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Phillips	12	2	-	-	-	-	23	1	-
Pondera	18	2	1	5	1	-	11	-	-
Powder River	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Powell	20	2	-	1	-	1	17	-	1
Prairie	6	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-
Ravalli	128	1	-	4	-	-	81	-	3
Richland	33	-	-	2	-	-	23	-	-
Roosevelt	26	16	1	-	2	-	14	13	1
Rosebud	17	8	-	-	1	-	26	9	-
Sanders	44	1	-	3	-	-	35	1	1
Sheridan	11	1	-	-	-	-	14	1	1
Silver Bow	104	-	8	6	-	-	101	2	4
Stillwater	42	-	-	3	-	-	21	-	-
Sweet Grass	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
Teton	35	1	-	3	-	-	28	-	-
Toole	16	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1
Treasure	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Valley	24	2	-	1	1	-	33	1	-
Wheatland	7	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Wibaux	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
Yellowstone	495	17	8	23	-	-	350	9	6
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	Esophagus			Hodgkin Lymphoma			Kidney & Renal Pelvis		
County of Residence	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	204	8	3	124	6	3	550	43	6
Beaverhead	3	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
Big Horn	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	8	-
Blaine	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-
Broadwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Carbon	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	20	-	-	9	-	-	58	3	1
Chouteau	4	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Custer	7	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
Daniels	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Dawson	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Deer Lodge	2	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	1
Fallon	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Fergus	3	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-
Flathead	24	-	1	12	-	-	56	-	1
Gallatin	9	-	1	10	1	-	28	-	1
Garfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Glacier	1	3	-	1	-	-	3	6	-
Golden Valley	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Granite	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hill	2	-	-	2	1	-	12	4	-
Jefferson	6	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Lake	6	2	-	-	-	-	16	6	-
Lewis & Clark	16	-	-	9	-	-	30	-	1
Liberty	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	3	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Meagher	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Mineral	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Missoula	7	-	-	11	-	-	51	1	-
Musselshell	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Park	2	-	-	4	-	-	12	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Pondera	1	1	-	2	-	-	5	2	-
Powder River	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	2	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	1
Prairie	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	7	-	-	4	-	-	23	-	-
Richland	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Roosevelt	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	5	-
Rosebud	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-
Sanders	6	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	-
Sheridan	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Silver Bow	8	-	1	5	-	2	27	1	-
Stillwater	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
Sweet Grass	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teton	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Toole	1	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
Treasure	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Valley	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Wheatland	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	34	-	-	18	2	1	80	3	-
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	Larynx			Leukemia			Lung		
County of Residence	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	174	7	3	606	33	19	3,134	171	18
Beaverhead	-	-	-	7	-	-	30	-	-
Big Horn	-	1	-	3	2	1	15	19	-
Blaine	1	-	-	2	2	-	16	5	-
Broadwater	1	-	-	3	-	-	28	-	-
Carbon	3	-	-	6	-	-	34	-	-
Carter	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cascade	13	-	-	37	1	-	308	18	3
Chouteau	-	-	-	6	-	-	24	-	-
Custer	2	-	-	10	-	1	60	1	-
Daniels	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Dawson	1	-	-	8	-	-	45	-	-
Deer Lodge	2	-	-	6	-	-	42	-	-
Fallon	1	-	-	3	-	1	14	-	-
Fergus	3	-	-	13	1	-	43	1	-
Flathead	7	-	-	47	1	2	268	1	1
Gallatin	12	-	-	28	-	4	116	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Glacier	1	1	-	5	4	-	13	28	-
Golden Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Granite	3	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-
Hill	4	1	-	13	1	-	52	9	-
Jefferson	2	-	1	7	-	1	25	-	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	6	-	-	13	-	-
Lake	8	3	-	11	5	-	80	18	-
Lewis & Clark	15	-	-	35	1	1	199	7	2
Liberty	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
Lincoln	5	-	-	16	-	1	108	1	-
McCone	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Madison	2	-	-	3	-	-	24	1	1
Meagher	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Mineral	-	-	-	1	1	-	26	-	-
Missoula	12	-	1	52	2	-	238	9	1
Musselshell	1	-	-	5	1	-	28	-	-
Park	5	-	-	13	-	1	63	-	2
Petroleum	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	2	-	-	7	-	-	18	3	-
Pondera	3	-	-	6	1	1	26	3	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Powell	1	-	-	9	1	-	37	3	-
Prairie	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-
Ravalli	5	-	1	24	1	1	132	1	-
Richland	1	-	-	12	-	-	52	-	1
Roosevelt	2	-	-	4	1	-	25	13	-
Rosebud	2	-	-	3	3	-	26	5	-
Sanders	4	-	-	11	-	-	44	2	1
Sheridan	-	-	-	4	1	-	20	1	-
Silver Bow	8	-	-	26	-	1	142	-	1
Stillwater	3	-	-	8	-	-	32	-	-
Sweet Grass	1	-	-	6	-	-	14	1	-
Teton	2	-	-	5	-	-	23	-	-
Toole	1	-	-	5	-	-	16	1	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Valley	1	-	-	13	1	-	34	10	-
Wheatland	2	-	-	6	-	-	5	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Yellowstone	29	1	-	97	2	3	509	10	5
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	Melanoma of Skin			Multiple Myeloma			Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma		
County of Residence	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	773	9	36	253	10	1	863	35	19
Beaverhead	5	-	1	2	-	-	8	-	-
Big Horn	5	2	-	3	1	-	6	3	-
Blaine	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	-
Broadwater	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Carbon	20	-	-	4	-	-	13	-	-
Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	60	1	-	19	-	-	71	3	1
Chouteau	2	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-
Custer	12	-	-	7	-	-	9	-	-
Daniels	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Dawson	13	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	-
Deer Lodge	6	-	3	2	-	-	15	-	-
Fallon	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Fergus	19	-	-	9	-	-	23	-	2
Flathead	77	-	1	16	-	-	81	1	3
Gallatin	44	-	11	12	-	-	42	1	2
Garfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Glacier	2	1	-	-	3	-	4	7	-
Golden Valley	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	5	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Hill	6	-	-	4	-	-	11	2	-
Jefferson	3	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Lake	15	-	1	11	1	-	34	4	-
Lewis & Clark	29	1	1	16	-	-	53	2	1
Liberty	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Lincoln	6	-	-	5	-	-	22	-	-
McCone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Madison	7	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Meagher	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Mineral	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Missoula	109	-	1	15	-	1	71	2	2
Musselshell	4	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-
Park	10	-	-	9	-	-	19	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	4	-	-	1	-	-	5	2	-
Pondera	7	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
Powder River	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	7	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	1
Prairie	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Ravalli	55	-	1	11	1	-	36	1	-
Richland	3	-	-	6	-	-	11	-	-
Roosevelt	1	-	-	2	1	-	4	2	-
Rosebud	4	1	-	1	1	-	8	1	-
Sanders	11	-	-	7	-	-	20	-	-
Sheridan	5	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-
Silver Bow	33	-	7	6	-	-	23	-	3
Stillwater	12	-	1	2	-	-	6	-	-
Sweet Grass	3	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-
Teton	4	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-
Toole	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Valley	3	1	-	5	-	-	11	1	-
Wheatland	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Yellowstone	140	2	6	44	1	-	151	1	3
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	Oral Cavity & Pharynx			Ovary			Pancreas		
County of Residence	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	501	20	11	377	13	4	495	22	1
Beaverhead	5	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-
Big Horn	5	-	-	5	1	-	2	-	-
Blaine	3	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Broadwater	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-
Carbon	8	-	-	12	-	-	4	-	-
Carter	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	40	5	1	27	1	-	37	-	-
Chouteau	1	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-
Custer	10	1	-	8	-	-	9	-	-
Daniels	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dawson	11	-	1	5	-	-	3	-	-
Deer Lodge	6	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-
Fallon	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fergus	15	-	-	7	-	-	9	-	-
Flathead	29	-	1	32	-	1	65	1	-
Gallatin	22	-	2	24	-	-	25	1	-
Garfield	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Glacier	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Golden Valley	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	3	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Hill	5	1	-	7	1	-	8	1	-
Jefferson	5	-	-	6	-	-	7	-	-
Judith Basin	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Lake	12	2	1	9	1	-	12	5	-
Lewis & Clark	28	-	-	19	-	-	31	1	-
Liberty	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Lincoln	8	-	-	9	1	-	9	-	-
McCone	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Madison	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Meagher	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mineral	2	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-
Missoula	40	1	-	44	3	1	45	1	-
Musselshell	4	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Park	12	-	1	7	-	-	11	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Phillips	4	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
Pondera	5	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-
Powder River	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Powell	3	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-
Prairie	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Ravalli	12	-	-	18	-	-	19	-	-
Richland	3	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-
Roosevelt	2	4	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
Rosebud	4	1	-	3	2	-	4	1	-
Sanders	11	-	-	7	-	-	9	-	-
Sheridan	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-
Silver Bow	21	-	1	14	1	1	19	1	-
Stillwater	10	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-
Sweet Grass	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Teton	3	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Toole	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Treasure	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	9	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-
Wheatland	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	108	1	2	53	-	1	75	-	1
Unknown County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

	Prostate			Stomach			Testis		
County of Residence	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	4,050	104	154	306	18	5	137	4	3
Beaverhead	29	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Big Horn	22	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Blaine	28	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Broadwater	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	56	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-
Carter	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade	399	7	13	38	-	1	9	-	-
Chouteau	32	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Custer	57	-	4	3	-	-	2	-	-
Daniels	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dawson	45	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-
Deer Lodge	62	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
Fallon	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fergus	97	2	-	6	-	-	4	-	-
Flathead	415	-	3	30	1	1	7	-	1
Gallatin	186	-	27	14	-	1	14	-	2
Garfield	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Glacier	9	13	-	2	3	-	-	1	-
Golden Valley	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granite	15	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hill	72	7	1	4	1	-	5	1	-
Jefferson	37	1	6	4	-	-	2	-	-
Judith Basin	17	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	84	20	5	7	3	-	3	-	-
Lewis & Clark	224	3	10	13	1	-	4	-	-
Liberty	17	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Lincoln	114	1	6	7	-	-	2	-	-
McCone	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Madison	34	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
Meagher	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral	18	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Missoula	342	2	3	25	-	-	18	-	-
Musselshell	25	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Park	78	1	4	4	-	-	1	-	-
Petroleum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillips	24	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Pondera	38	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Powder River	11	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	32	-	1	4	-	-	3	-	-
Prairie	14	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Ravalli	198	1	4	17	-	-	7	-	-
Richland	19	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Roosevelt	21	5	1	1	3	-	-	1	-
Rosebud	31	7	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
Sanders	59	2	4	7	-	-	3	-	-
Sheridan	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver Bow	146	-	15	8	-	-	2	-	-
Stillwater	51	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
Sweet Grass	19	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
Teton	44	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-
Toole	22	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
Treasure	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	52	-	-	5	2	-	2	-	-
Wheatland	17	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wibaux	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowstone	620	8	24	43	-	1	31	1	-
Unknown County	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Reported Malignant Neoplasms by Anatomical Site, Race and County
Montana Residents, 2000-2004 Diagnoses**

County of Residence	Thyroid			Uterus		
	White	Native Am	Other/Unk	White	Native Am	Other/Unk
Montana	450	15	6	584	24	12
Beaverhead	8	-	-	7	-	-
Big Horn	3	1	-	-	1	-
Blaine	1	1	-	3	1	-
Broadwater	1	-	-	5	-	-
Carbon	4	-	-	7	-	-
Carter	2	-	-	2	-	-
Cascade	33	2	1	74	2	1
Chouteau	2	-	-	4	-	-
Custer	4	-	-	10	-	-
Daniels	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dawson	6	-	-	6	-	-
Deer Lodge	6	-	-	7	-	-
Fallon	2	-	-	3	-	-
Fergus	6	-	-	14	-	-
Flathead	46	1	-	51	1	-
Gallatin	37	1	1	38	-	4
Garfield	1	-	-	1	-	-
Glacier	1	1	-	8	2	-
Golden Valley	2	-	-	2	-	-
Granite	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hill	5	1	-	10	2	-
Jefferson	3	-	-	5	-	-
Judith Basin	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	7	3	1	17	2	1
Lewis & Clark	26	-	1	42	2	-
Liberty	2	-	-	5	-	-
Lincoln	12	-	-	16	-	-
McCone	2	-	-	1	-	-
Madison	4	-	-	4	-	1
Meagher	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral	-	-	-	3	-	-
Missoula	51	1	1	42	1	-
Musselshell	1	-	-	6	-	-
Park	6	-	-	10	-	-
Petroleum	-	-	-	1	-	-
Phillips	3	-	-	1	-	-
Pondera	2	-	-	4	1	-
Powder River	1	-	-	-	-	-
Powell	2	-	-	2	-	-
Prairie	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ravalli	25	-	-	22	-	-
Richland	1	-	-	3	-	1
Roosevelt	2	-	-	2	-	-
Rosebud	3	-	-	-	3	-
Sanders	2	-	-	6	-	-
Sheridan	1	-	-	4	-	-
Silver Bow	8	-	-	18	1	3
Stillwater	7	-	-	7	-	1
Sweet Grass	1	-	-	2	-	-
Teton	4	-	-	5	-	-
Toole	3	-	-	9	-	-
Treasure	-	-	-	1	-	-
Valley	6	-	-	11	-	-
Wheatland	2	-	-	1	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-	1	-	-
Yellowstone	90	3	1	77	5	-
Unknown County	1	-	-	-	-	-

Resources

For more information about the cancers described here, please refer to the following resources:

Schottenfeld D, Fraumeni J (eds). *Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention*, 3rd ed. Oxford University Press, New York: 2006.

Ries LAG, Harkins D, Krapcho M, Mariotto A, Miller BA, Feuer EJ, Clegg L, Eisner MP, Horner MJ, Howlader N, Hayat M, Hankey BF, Edwards BK (eds). *SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2003*, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2003/, based on November 2005 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, 2006.

National Cancer Institute. <http://www.cancer.gov>.